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ABSTRACT

This study examined changes in regulated child care supply in Illinois and Maryland between 1996 and 1998, focusing on communities with the highest concentrations of low-income families. Data were obtained from statewide child care resource and referral databases for June 1996, June 1997, and June 1998, and from 1990 U.S. census data obtained by zip code. Among the major findings are the following: Illinois and Maryland saw 6 percent growth in regulated child care slots per 1,000 children under 13 years from 1996 to 1998. All of Maryland's growth in capacity and most of Illinois' came in center care. The number of family child care providers declined slightly, although the number of slots grew modestly in Illinois and decreased in Maryland. Communities with the highest concentrations of low-income residents had significantly fewer regulated slots per 1,000 children than communities with the lowest concentrations of low-income individuals. Areas with higher concentrations of low-income individuals saw very little growth in child care supply. In both states, center care increased in all income areas, but generally grew more in more affluent areas. Maryland had high growth in the number of Head Start and prekindergarten programs. Both states had greater growth in prekindergarten than in Head Start. The percentages of centers and homes that offered care for extended hours scarcely increased in Maryland and did not increase in Illinois. Over 2 years, the number of child care homes closing exceeded the number of homes opening in both states. (Data tables for 1998 are appended.) (KB)

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A REPORT OF THE NCCP CHILD CARE RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP

Scant Increases After Welfare Reform: Regulated Child Care Supply in Illinois and Maryland, 1996–1998

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Jessica Brickman Piecyk
Ann Collins

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National Center for Children in Poverty

1989–1999: A Decade of Work for Low-Income Young Children and Families

National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) was established in 1989 at the School of Public Health, Columbia University, with core support from the Ford Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The Center's mission is to identify and promote strategies that reduce the number of young children living in poverty in the United States and that improve the life chances of the millions of children under age six who are growing up poor.

The Center:

- Alerts the public to demographic statistics about child poverty and to the scientific research on the serious impact of poverty on young children, their families, and their communities.
- Designs and conducts field-based studies to identify programs, policies, and practices that work best for young children and their families living in poverty.
- Disseminates information about early childhood care and education, child health, and family and community support to government officials, private organizations, and child advocates, and provides a state and local perspective on relevant national issues.
- Brings together public and private groups to assess the efficacy of current and potential strategies to lower the young child poverty rate and to improve the well-being of young children in poverty, their families, and their communities.
- Challenges policymakers and opinion leaders to help ameliorate the adverse consequences of poverty on young children.

Scant Increases After Welfare Reform: Regulated Child Care Supply in Illinois and Maryland, 1996–1998

by J. Lee Kreader, Jessica Brickman Piecyk, and Ann Collins

J. Lee Kreader, a senior policy analyst at the National Center for Children in Poverty, coordinates NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership and NCCP's contribution to a related study of child care subsidy duration. He also is actively involved in research and writing for the National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families, a joint project of NCCP and Abt Associates. He has extensive experience in child care issues for low-income families, having planned and served as first coordinator of Illinois' nationally respected child care resource and referral system and in a variety of other leadership roles.

Jessica Brickman Piecyk, former research associate at NCCP, analyzed data on the adequacy of child care supply for low-income families and on children who use child care subsidies for NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership. She also investigated state and community implementation of child care and welfare policies in conjunction with the NCCP/Abt Associates' National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families.

Ann Collins is NCCP's associate director for Program and Policy Analysis and oversees NCCP's research activities in early childhood care and education. She conceptualized and was the original director of the Child Care Research Partnership project, and currently directs the state and community policy study of NCCP/Abt Associates' National Study of Child Care for Low-Income Families. She also conducts research and writing on kith and kin child care (i.e., care by family, friends and neighbors), and has played a central role in NCCP's Children and Welfare Reform Leadership Network and the resulting Children and Welfare Reform Issue Brief publication series. She has a background in policy-relevant research and advocacy at the Child Care Action Campaign.

Child Care Research Partnership Report No. 3: *Scant Increases After Welfare Reform: Regulated Child Care Supply in Illinois and Maryland, 1996–1998*

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NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership

To better inform child care policymaking, in 1995 the Child Care Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services began funding Child Care Research Partnerships. These partnerships use existing data collected for administrative and other purposes to increase understanding of child care markets for low-income families and the impact of child care policies on them. The partnerships are composed of university-based researchers and state- and city-level agencies responsible for child care services, including subsidies and resource and referral.

This report is a product of the Child Care Research Partnership led by the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP) at the Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University. The partnership includes state and city agencies in Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey, and New York City, as well as other research organizations. NCCP's child care research partners are:

- Illinois Department of Human Services
- Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies
- Maryland Department of Human Resources Child Care Administration
- Maryland Committee for Children
- New Jersey Department of Human Services
- New Jersey Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies
- The State University of New Jersey, Rutgers
- New York City Human Resources Administration
- New York City Administration for Children's Services
- Child Care, Inc., of New York City
- Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation

In one component of their work, the partners use existing administrative data to examine trends over time in child care supply and child care subsidy use. The majority of the data being analyzed at NCCP come from two sources: (1) member child care research and referral (CCR&R) agencies/networks describing regulated child care programs; and (2) member state subsidy systems describing subsidized families' basic characteristics and child care arrangements.

Publications and Reports from NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership

This report, the second in the Partnership's series on regulated child care supply, examines changes in the regulated child care supply in Illinois and Maryland between 1996 and 1998. The first publication in this series was *A Study of Regulated Child Care Supply in Illinois and Maryland* (1997). A third Illinois-Maryland report on the supply of regulated child care is planned when data from the 2000 census become available.

The NCCP Child Care Research Partnership is also publishing a series of reports on child care subsidy use. The first in this series was *Patterns and Growth of Child Care Voucher Use by Families Connected to Cash Assistance in Illinois and Maryland* (1999), which examined the use of child care vouchers in January 1998 by children from Illinois and Maryland families who were current or former recipients of cash assistance. This report also looked at growth between January 1997 and January 1998 in voucher use by children ever connected to cash assistance. A forthcoming report in this series will look more broadly at subsidy use in the two states and will also describe families in both states who have received child care subsidies but have never received cash assistance.

Also, as part of NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation has prepared *Estimating Effects of Day Care Use on Children's School-Readiness: Evidence from the New Chance Demonstration* (1999). This paper examines how increased use of center-based child care and other explanatory variables affected the school-readiness of a sample of children whose mothers participated in New Chance, a voluntary program available to young mothers on welfare.

Future reports from NCCP's Child Care Research Partnership will examine relationships between subsidy use and child care supply in Illinois and Maryland. Other reports will draw on data from the New Jersey, New York City, and Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation partners.

Acknowledgments

This paper would not have been possible without other members of the NCCP research team: J. Lawrence Aber, Neil Bennett, Jane Knitzer, and Jane Mosley. For their contributions in obtaining and interpreting the data, special thanks go to Sandra Skolnik and Arna Griffith at the Maryland Committee for Children; Barbara Tayman at the Maryland Department of Human Resources; Steve BeMiller and Dale Montanelli at the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies; Linda Saterfield and Holly Knicker at the Illinois Department of Human Services; and Barbara Amendola at Amendola and Associates. Appreciation for her support goes to Pia Divine at the Child Care Bureau of the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Thanks also goes to Telly L. Valdellon, who designed the layout for this report, and to the other members of NCCP's publication team, including Carole J. Oshinsky and Elizabeth Siecke.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Research Questions and Key Findings 7

Introduction 9

Contextual Information for Illinois and Maryland 11

State Demographic Characteristics 11

Numbers of Children 11

Proportions of Low-Income Children 11

Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals 12

TANF Case Loads and Policies 12

Child Care Licensing and Regulation Policies 13

Child Care Subsidy Policies 13

Funding 13

Payment Methods and Children Served 14

Payment Rates 14

Family Eligibility 14

Co-payments 14

Prekindergarten and Head Start Programs 15

Prekindergarten 15

Head Start 15

Methodology 16

Data Sources and Data Elements 16

Level of Analyses 18

The Analysis 18

Limitations of the Approach 19

Findings 20

Changes in Supply of Regulated Child Care Since Welfare Reform 20

Size of Regulated Child Care Supply 20

Distribution of Regulated Child Care by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People and by Year 23

Supply of Regulated Child Care for Extended Hours 27

Regulated Child Care Providers: Opening, Closing, Changing Capacities 29

Conclusions and Implications 35

Endnotes 37

Appendix A: Number of Regulated Child Care Slots, Centers, and Homes by County, Zip Code, and Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals in Illinois in June 1998 39

Appendix B: Number of Regulated Child Care Slots, Centers, and Homes by County, Zip Code, and Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals in Maryland in June 1998 57

List of Tables and Figures

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Children Under Age 13 in Illinois and Maryland, 1994–1998 11

Table 2: Child Care Resource and Referral Data Sources 16

Table 3: Definitions of Types of Child Care in Illinois and Maryland 17

Table 4: Number of Regulated Child Care Slots per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998 21

Table 5: Total Number of Regulated Child Care Providers and Slots in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998 21

Table 6: Number of Head Start and Prekindergarten Programs in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998 23

Table 7: Percentage of Centers Offering Head Start or Prekindergarten in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998 23

Table 8: Percentage of Regulated Child Care Centers and Homes Offering Care for Extended Hours in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998 27

Table 9: Percentage of Regulated Centers and Homes Offering Care for Extended Hours by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998 28

Table 10: Number of Providers That Have Opened and Closed in the Past Year in Illinois and Maryland in June 1997 and June 1998 29

Table 11: Sources of Gains and Losses in Slots by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People from June 1996 to June 1998 31

Figure 1: Percentage of Zip Codes in Illinois and Maryland by Concentrations of Low-income People 12

Figure 2: Number of Regulated Child Care Slots per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998 24

Figure 3: Number of Regulated Center and Family Care Slots in Illinois per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in June 1996, 1997, and 1998 25

Figure 4: Number of Regulated Center and Family Care slots in Maryland per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in June 1996, 1997, and 1998 26

Figure 5: Percentage of Slots in Centers and Homes in Illinois Opened by June 1997 and 1998 33

Figure 6: Percentage of Slots in Centers and Homes in Maryland Opened by June 1997 and 1998 34

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND KEY FINDINGS

This report describes changes in the supply of regulated child care after the passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 using Illinois and Maryland as examples. It particularly examines communities with the highest concentrations of low-income families in these two states. This third publication from the Child Care Research Partnership at the National Center for Children in Poverty at the Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University looks at differences within and between the states over time. Recognizing that child care supply responds to a complex economic system, the report uses administrative data to answer the following questions:

1) In Illinois and Maryland, how did the statewide supply of regulated child care—center and family care—change between June 1996 and June 1998?

   - Illinois and Maryland saw only 6 percent growth in regulated child care slots per 1,000 children under age 13 during this two-year period. Slots per 1,000 children increased by just eight (from 146 to 154) in Illinois and 14 (from 231 to 245) in Maryland.
   - All of the Maryland growth in capacity and most of the Illinois growth came in center care.
   - The number of family child care providers declined slightly in Illinois and Maryland, although the number of slots grew modestly in Illinois and decreased a bit in Maryland.

2) How did the supply of regulated child care change at the community (zip code) level in each state, particularly in the communities most likely to be affected by welfare reform—those with high concentrations of low-income individuals?

   - Illinois had a greater proportion of zip codes with high and very high concentrations of low-income people than Maryland.
   - In 1996 and again in 1998, in both states, communities with the highest concentrations of low-income people had significantly fewer regulated slots per 1,000 children than communities with the lowest concentrations of low-income individuals.
   - Generally, the areas with higher concentrations of low-income individuals in both states saw very little growth in child care supply. In both states, the greatest growth in child care capacity occurred in areas with lower concentrations of low-income people.
   - In both states, center care increased in all income areas, but generally grew more in more affluent areas.

- In Illinois, the proportion of the child care supply from family child care was greater in areas with higher concentrations of low-income people. In Maryland, family child care made up about the same proportion of the supply in all areas.

3) How did the number of Head Start and prekindergarten programs change in each state?

   - Maryland had high growth in the number of Head Start and prekindergarten programs. Both states had greater growth in numbers of prekindergarten than Head Start programs.
   - In both states, the percentage of centers offering prekindergarten programs grew between 1996 and 1998. In Maryland, the percentage of centers offering Head Start programs also grew slightly, while in Illinois this percentage declined slightly.

4) How did the number of regulated child care programs offering care during nontraditional hours change in the communities in each state?

   - The percentages of centers and homes that offered care for extended hours scarcely increased in Maryland and did not increase in Illinois.
   - In both states, larger percentages of centers were open for extended hours in areas with lower concentrations of low-income people. By contrast, in both states, larger percentages of child care homes offered care for extended hours in areas with higher concentrations of low-income people.

5) What portions of the net increase/decrease in capacity at the community level in each state were attributable to opening, closing, and ongoing (existing) providers? What portions of center and family child care slots were offered by new providers each year?

   - Over the two-year period, the number of child care homes closing exceeded the number of homes opening in both states.
   - While in both states most growth in slots was attributable to the opening of new centers rather than the expansion of existing centers, more than one-third of Maryland's center care growth came in existing centers that increased capacity.
   - In both Illinois and Maryland, the largest absolute numbers of slots lost from centers closing were in areas with very high concentrations of low-income people.
   - Each year in Illinois, the proportion of family child care slots in new homes was greater than the proportion of center slots in new centers. In Maryland, the percentage of slots both in new centers and new homes increased substantially between June 1997 and June 1998.

INTRODUCTION

Even before the federal government overhauled the welfare law in 1996, most policymakers recognized how essential an adequate supply of child care arrangements is to families moving from welfare to work—indeed to all low-income working families. Child care helps parents balance their responsibilities to work and family and provides children opportunities for healthy growth and development.

Since the 1996 enactment of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act, recognition of the importance of the supply of child care has only deepened. The new welfare reform law ended decades-old guarantees of financial support to low-income families through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program and created a new program, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), with sanctions to motivate work participation and time limits on cash assistance. Between 1996 and 1998, sanctions or their prospect helped increase the numbers of low-income families needing child care. In future years, time limits promise to raise these numbers further. Low-income families can now receive cash assistance for a maximum of five years in their lifetimes and a maximum of two years without also working. States can adopt shorter time limits, can define "work" within federal guidelines, and can exempt certain families from the work requirement. Between August 1996 and September 1998, families in welfare caseloads dropped by an average of 34 percent nationwide.[1] Child care is a crucial support for the many families transitioning from welfare to work, for the mounting numbers of families no longer receiving welfare yet still earning low incomes, as well as for low-income working families who have never received cash assistance.

Understandably, policymakers want to know how the supply of regulated child care has grown since welfare reform, particularly in communities with the highest concentrations of low-income families. This report addresses that basic question in two states—Illinois and Maryland. Longitudinal data on the regulated child care supply from the child care resource and referral (CCR&R) networks in Illinois and Maryland, archived at the National Center for Children in Poverty (NCCP), enable the NCCP Child Care Research Partnership to examine post-welfare-reform changes in child care supply in those two states.[2]

Because child care varies widely from community to community, it must be understood locally.[3] Therefore, this report looks at the distribution of regulated child care within, as well as between, the two states. To do so, NCCP linked CCR&R data on regulated supply with census data on children under age 13 and community concentrations of low-income families in

both states. The goal in selecting these two factors is to describe differences between and within the states simply and clearly. Existing research and practitioner knowledge indicate, however, that child care supply responds to a complex economic system.[4] Therefore, NCCP cautions readers that although this paper describes patterns of regulated child care very simply, it does not suggest that policy solutions to enable low-income families to obtain adequate child care can be developed simplistically.

"Regulated" supply refers to all center-based care and all regulated family child care in the two states. This is only one portion of the child care market—those child care centers and family child care homes that are regulated by a state agency (e.g., the state child care licensing entity or state department of education) and/or by the federal government (such as Head Start). Evidence from research provides sufficient information on parents' preferences and use of care to show that unregulated care—including relative, in-home, and some family child care—is also a very important aspect of the child care supply.[5] An earlier report from the NCCP Child Care Research Partnership, looking at types of vouchered care used by present and former TANF children in the two states, documented families' use of relative and in-home care in both states.[6]

Community supplies of regulated care are not policymakers' only concern as they endeavor to strengthen child care systems for low-income families and children. State policies governing child care subsidies and regulation, as well as cash assistance, also have major impacts on low-income parents' access to the child care they need. A future report from the NCCP partnership will explore relationships among subsidy use, child care supply, and community characteristics in Illinois and Maryland.

CONTEXTUAL INFORMATION FOR ILLINOIS AND MARYLAND

Comparisons between regulated child care in Illinois and Maryland can only be understood within the context of each state's population and its policies and programs affecting child care. After briefly sketching relevant demographic characteristics of both states, this section describes key differences in the two states' TANF policies, child care licensing and regulation policies, child care subsidy policies, and prekindergarten and Head Start programs.

State Demographic Characteristics

Numbers of Children

Between 1994 and 1998, Illinois had more than twice as many children under age 13 as Maryland. Illinois had about 2.48 million children; Maryland had approximately 0.95 million. In both states, licensing regulations pertain primarily to care for children under age 13, and child care subsidies are largely available to eligible children in this age group.

Proportions of Low-Income Children

During these years, Illinois had three times more low-income children than Maryland. In Illinois, about 0.89 million children under age 13 (35.9 percent) lived at or near the federal poverty level,[7] the group this report defines as "low-income." In Maryland, approximately 0.28 million children under 13 (29.6 percent) lived in or near poverty. (See Table 1.)

Table 1:
Demographic Characteristics of Children Under Age 13 in Illinois and Maryland, 1994–1998

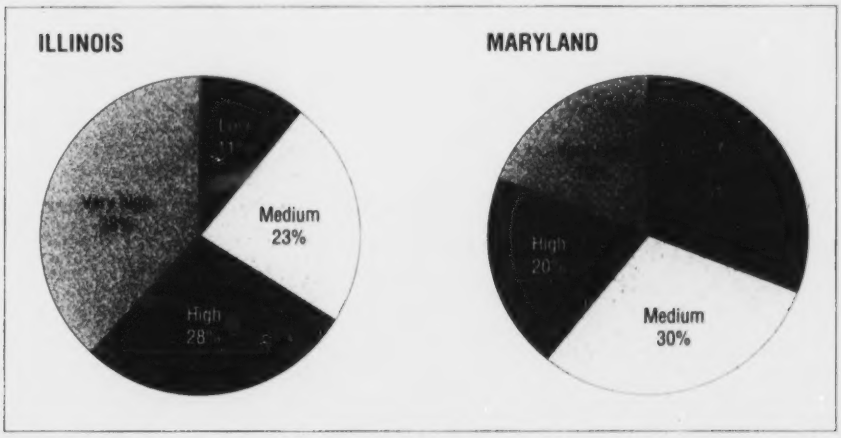
	ILLINOIS	MARYLAND
Number of children under age 13	c. 2.48 million	c. 0.95 million
Number of low-income children under age 13	c. 0.89 million	c. 0.28 million
Percentage of low-income children under age 13	35.9 %	29.6%

Source: National Center for Children in Poverty, Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health of Columbia University. Based on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, March Current Population Survey 1995–1999, to obtain economic information referring to an average of the years 1994–1998.

Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals

Illinois also had a far greater proportion of zip codes with high and very high concentrations of low-income people than Maryland. As explained more fully in the Methodology section below, this report defines zip codes with "low" concentrations of low-income people as having less than 10 percent of their population living at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line. Zip codes with "medium" concentrations had 10–20 percent. "High" concentrations had 20–30 percent; and "very high" 30 percent or more. Figure 1 shows that 66 percent of zip codes in Illinois had high or very high concentrations of low-income people, compared to just 39 percent in Maryland.[8] Thus descriptions of regulated child care in low-income communities in this report apply to a far greater proportion of communities in Illinois than in Maryland.

Figure 1:
Percentage of Zip Codes in Illinois and Maryland by Concentrations of Low-Income People



Source: 1990 U.S. Census Data

Note: Low-income people are defined as those families with incomes up to 185% of the 1990 poverty threshold. Low indicates less than 10% of the people are low-income. Medium indicates 10-20% of the people are low-income. High indicates 20–30% of the people are low-income. Very High indicates 30% or more of the people are low-income.

TANF Case Loads and Policies

Falling TANF caseloads increased the numbers of low-income parents working and needing child care in both states during the years covered in this report.[9] In Illinois, the number of individuals receiving cash assistance fell by 43 percent—from 684,375 to 389,678—between January 1996 and January 1999. The number of individuals receiving cash assistance in Maryland dropped by 54 percent—from 207,800 to 96,055—during the same period.

TANF policies in both states moderated some of the demand for child care from low-income mothers with babies. Both Illinois and Maryland exempt parents with a child under age one from the 24-month limit on receipt of cash assistance without working, but not from the lifetime maximum of 60 months cash assistance. In Illinois, this exemption was used by 78 percent of the 14,587 families entitled to it in January 1999,

the earliest month for which figures are available. Maryland has not yet begun tracking use of this exemption.

Parents formerly receiving TANF were just a small portion of the working parents both nationally and in the two states. Thanks, in part, to a strong economy, in 1998, 96 percent of American fathers and 65 percent of American mothers with children under age six were in the labor force. Also, nearly 78 percent of mothers with children between the ages of six and 17 were in the paid labor force full- or part-time.[10]

Child Care Licensing and Regulation Policies

Major differences in family child care licensing in Illinois and Maryland make it impossible to identify exactly comparable portions of the family child care supply in the two states. In Maryland, the only unregulated forms of noncenter child care are in-home care, relative care, and family child care provided for a fee for less than 20 hours per month. All other family child care is subject to state regulations, and all regulated care is in the child care resource and referral database. In contrast, Illinois does not regulate in-home care, relative care, family child care homes with three or fewer children (including the caregiver's own), and family child care homes serving children from only one family. Therefore, smaller legal family child care homes—those with three children or fewer—are largely unidentified in Illinois CCR&R data. Due to this policy difference, Maryland data include a significantly greater portion of the state's family child care supply than do Illinois data.

In-home and relative care—unregulated in both states and included in neither state's CCR&R data—are major parts of the child care market for all families, particularly for low-income families. In *Patterns and Growth of Child Care Voucher Use by Families Connected to Cash Assistance in Illinois and Maryland,* the NCCP Child Care Research Partnership showed that current and former TANF children receiving vouchers made major use of both these forms of care, particularly in Illinois. In that state, in January 1998, 25 percent of these children used in-home care and 41 percent used relative care. In Maryland, 17 percent used in-home care and 13 percent used relative care.[11]

Child Care Subsidy Policies

State subsidies to assist low-income families with their child care costs increase eligible families' access to care in their communities, regulated as well as unregulated.

Funding

Both Illinois and Maryland have made substantial commitments to help low-income families pay for child care. During the state fiscal year that ended June 30, 1998, Illinois' total expenditures (federal and state) on

child care subsidies, excluding administrative and other costs, were $251 million, an annual average of $2,437 per child served. Maryland's total federal and state expenditures that year were $83 million, an average of $3,582 per child served.[12]

Payment Methods and Children Subsidized

Illinois and Maryland structure their child care subsidy systems differently. Illinois makes subsidy payments through two methods: vouchers and contracts. In January 1998, Illinois served approximately 82,218 children (83 percent) through vouchers—administered through community-based child care resource and referral agencies—and 16,782 (17 percent) through contracts—administered by the contracted providers themselves. Maryland makes subsidy payments exclusively through vouchers, administered by county offices of the Maryland Department of Human Resources. In January 1998, Maryland served 24,910 children, 100 percent via vouchers. The numbers of children receiving subsidies grew substantially in both states between January 1997 and January 1998.[13]

Payment Rates

In 1997, Maryland's payment rates to regulated child care providers were at levels high enough to purchase at least 75 percent of the care in any region of the state. In the same year, Illinois' rates for regulated providers would purchase from under 50 percent to approximately 75 percent of care, depending on the age of child served, type of care, and region of the state.[14] Rates for in-home and relative care also varied between the two states.

Family Eligibility

In Illinois, beginning July 1997, all working families—regardless of TANF status—were eligible for subsidies with incomes up to 50 percent of the 1997 state median income ($21,819 for a family of three).[15] In Maryland, during this period, working families were eligible with incomes up to 38 percent of the 1997 state median income at initial application ($18,409 for a family of three) and 46 percent at redetermination of eligibility ($22,463 for a family of three).[16] In July 1997, Illinois established the principle of "universal eligibility," that is, all income-eligible working families who apply are served. There are no waiting lists and no time limits. While Maryland did not have this official policy, the state had no income-eligible families waiting for child care subsidies and has not terminated subsidies for any income-eligible families since 1997.

Co-payments

Illinois requires all families to make a co-payment, based on their income, family size, and number of children in care. Maryland requires all

families except recipients of TANF or Supplemental Security Income to make co-payments. Maryland co-payments are based on family size and income and are established as a percent of the average cost of care in each region.

Prekindergarten and Head Start Programs

Prekindergarten

Neither states' prekindergarten program is specifically for low-income children, although Maryland targets schools serving low-income populations and Illinois targets children at risk of school failure (as determined by participating schools, which may—but may not—include children from low-income families). Illinois funds prekindergarten services for children between ages three and five years. In state fiscal year 1998, Illinois spent $123 million for 47,000 children, up from $112 million for 35,000 children the previous year. Maryland's Extended Elementary Education Program is located in school districts that are eligible for federal Title 1 funding. All four-year-olds in these school districts are eligible for the program. In state fiscal year 1998, the program served 9,880 children in all 24 school districts, with an approximate budget of $14.9 million. A year earlier, the program served 8,180 children in all 24 Title 1 districts with an $11.6 million budget.

Head Start

Federally administered, Head Start is primarily for children and families at or below the federal poverty level, although up to 10 percent of children in each program may come from families with higher incomes. While the 1994 reauthorization of the Head Start Act established a new Early Head Start program for low-income families with infants and toddlers, Head Start was initially designed for and still largely serves three and four-year-olds. In federal fiscal year 1998, Illinois' Head Start allocation from the federal government was $182 million, and the state's Head Start enrollment was 34,871 children, up from $149 million and 31,817 children in federal fiscal year 1996. In 1998, Maryland's Head Start allocation was $52 million and its enrollment was 9,507 children. In 1996, these figures had been $42 million and 8,915 children, respectively. Nationally, in both years, approximately 96 percent of the children served in Head Start were three years of age and older.[17]

METHODOLOGY

This section presents information on the research methods used in this report, including the sources of data and definitions of data elements, the unit/level of analyses, the analytical approach, and the limitations of the approach.

Data Sources and Elements

Snap shots on child care supply come from the statewide child care resource and referral databases in Maryland (*LOCATE: Child Care*[SM]) and Illinois (*CareFinder*®) for June 1996, June 1997, and June 1998. Table 2 describes these databases in more detail. Information on all licensed family child care and all center-based care[18] has been extracted. Maryland's CCR&R database included 14,266, 13,917, and 14,211 regulated family child care and center-based programs in June of 1996, 1997, and 1998, respectively. In the Illinois CCR&R database, there were 12,738 such programs in June 1996, 12,566 in June 1997, and 12,848 in June 1998.

Table 2:
Child Care Resource and Referral Data Sources

MARYLAND

LOCATE: Child Care[SM] is the CCR&R software and database system owned by the Maryland Committee for Children, Inc. and used by the Maryland Child Care Resource Network. It includes information on all regulated child care and early education programs in the state. This analysis used June 1996 information on 11,857 family child care providers and 2,409 group programs (full-day center-based care, Head Start programs, nursery schools, school-age programs, part-day programs, private kindergartens, infant centers, and camps). For June 1997, information was used on 11,483 family child care providers and 2,434 group programs; for June 1998 on 11,572 family child care providers and 2,639 group programs. LOCATE: Child Care[SM] also includes intake information on families who call CCR&Rs and request help finding child care.

ILLINOIS

CareFinder® is the CCR&R software and data system used by the agencies of the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies. This analysis used June 1996 information on 8,389 family child care homes and 4,349 centers. Centers in the database include full-day center-based care, Head Start programs, nursery schools, school-age programs, part-day programs, private kindergartens, infant centers, and camps. For June 1997, NCCP used information on 8,060 family child care providers and 4,506 centers; for June 1998 on 8,206 family child care providers and 4,642 centers. CareFinder® also includes intake information on families who call CCR&Rs and request help finding child care.

Table 3 contains definitions for the data elements used in *CareFinder®* and *LOCATE: Child Care℠*. It is worth noting again here that differences in state regulations (described in detail in the previous section) mean that regulated family child care is very different in the two states. In addition, this analysis used data from the 1990 U.S. census obtained by zip code, for both of these states. The census data and data on regulated child care programs were then linked by zip codes for both states.

Table 3:
Definitions of Types of Child Care in Illinois and Maryland

	Center-Based Care	Regulated Family Child Care
MARYLAND	All licensed care that takes place in child care centers and large group homes, infant programs, Head Start programs, nursery schools, state-sponsored prekindergarten programs, camp and summer programs. The analysis does not include license-exempt center care, which are either located on federal government premises or offer temporary care while parents are on the premises.	Care for a child younger than age 13 (or to a developmentally disabled person younger than age 21) in place of parental care for less than 24 hours a day, in a residence other than a child's own, for a fee. All care that is provided to an unrelated child for a fee for at least 20 hours per month is regulated. Regulated family child care homes can care for up to eight children.
ILLINOIS	All licensed and license-exempt care that takes place in child care centers, infant programs, Head Start programs, nursery schools, state prekindergarten programs, other part-day programs, camp and summer programs. Specifically, Illinois license-exempt programs in this analysis are those in CareFinder® serving children ages three or older that are operated by public or private schools, institutions of higher learning, or other accredited institutions; that are located on federal government premises; that care for no individual child for more than 10 hours per week, and are operated by a church or social service agency; that offer short-term special activities and are operated by civic, charitable, and government organizations; and that offer temporary care while parents are on the premises.	Care for a child under age 12 in the caregiver's home. All providers serving four or more children, including the caregiver's own children, are required to be licensed. Licensed family child caregivers may serve up to eight children (plus four more school-age children with a part-time assistant). Licensed group child care providers may serve up to 12 children with a full-time assistant (plus four more school-age children with a part-time assistant).

Level of Analyses

The child care programs were linked with census data by zip code for each of the approximately 370 zip codes in Maryland and 937 zip codes in Illinois.[19] Zip code areas, rather than census tract areas, were used as the unit of geographic measurement for three reasons: (1) Zip codes are more likely than U.S. census tracts to capture child care markets because census tracts are too small to capture the full picture of demand and supply. An examination of the data indicated that it is likely that many families used child care outside their census tracts. This seemed valid because, in some tracts, there was no regulated supply. In others, capacity for care for children of a certain age sometimes greatly exceeded the number of children that age living in the same census tract. (2) Since the focus was statewide, a zip-code level analysis was the more manageable of the two options. (3) Zip codes provide a comparable unit of analysis between this report and previous and upcoming reports. To protect subsidized clients' confidentiality, these reports use data from subsidy systems only at the zip code level.

The Analysis

Although there are a number of neighborhood characteristics likely to relate to patterns of child care supply and child care subsidy use, this analysis describes distinctions among communities based on the number of individuals with incomes at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line—referred to here as "low-income" population. This represents the working poor population more accurately than using 100 percent of poverty and is the population that approximates federal eligibility guidelines for child care subsidies. In 1998, a family of three with two children who lived at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line had an annual income of $24,296.[20]

In addition, the analysis is based on the proportion of children under age 13 living in each zip code. This is for three reasons: (1) eligibility for child care subsidies in both states is primarily for children under age 13; (2) there is significant use of and interest in out-of-school care for children ages six through 12; and (3) it is not possible, from the available data, to estimate accurately the supply of child care by children's age. Therefore, a comparison of the number of children under age six to the number of child care slots would be misleading.

After computing the frequency distribution for poverty rates within zip codes in the two states, each state's zip codes were divided into four groups. Zip codes with "low" concentrations of low-income people had less than 10 percent of their populations living at or below 185 percent of the federal poverty line; those with "medium" concentrations had 10–20 percent; "high" concentrations had 20–30 percent; and "very high" concentrations had 30 percent or more. U.S. census data from 1990 were used to determine where children under age 13 lived based on these distributions. (See Figure 1 on page 12.)

Next NCCP conducted a number of cross tabulations to develop descriptions of the patterns of care across zip codes with different levels of low-income individuals and across the two-year time span of this study. This allowed the study partners to look at changes in the overall child care supply over time, as well as changes within the supply of care. Most of the data presented here are in terms of slots per 1,000 children ages birth to 13.[21] Several exceptions are noted in the text and in the explanations for the figures.

Limitations of the Approach

Several limitations to the data are important to understand. First, CCR&R data are the richest source available regarding regulated child care supply; however, unregulated care—by its very nature—is not included in these data. Consequently, a major portion of the child care market used by low-income families—unregulated child care—is left out of the study. Subsidized license-exempt care was described in the second report from the partnership: *Patterns and Growth of Child Care Subsidy Use by Families Connected to Cash Assistance in Illinois and Maryland* and it will be addressed further in future work.

Second, it is difficult to draw specific conclusions from direct comparisons between the two states because subsidy policies and state regulations (particularly regulations for family child care) are different.

Third, the 1996 through 1998 CCR&R data used in the report are linked with census data from 1990. Since zip code rates of poverty in 1990 are likely to be highly correlated with the rates in 1996 through 1998 (though they are clearly not the same), use of six-to-eight-year-old census data should not present a problem. It is possible however, that some population changes in one or both states have led to shifts in concentrations of poverty. It is also important to note that no accounting has been made for changes in the number of children under age 13 living in the zip code groups from 1996–1998, which would affect changes in the number of slots per 1,000 children under age 13.

Fourth, as mentioned before, zip codes are an imperfect way to define communities or describe child care markets. However, the alternative option—using U.S. census tract data—is perhaps even less satisfactory for this analysis.

Fifth and finally, this report is built on three snap shots, each taken a year apart. While the report analyzes important differences among the three pictures, it does not chart the intervening changes in child care supply that culminated in each snap shot.

FINDINGS

Changes in Supply of Regulated Child Care Since Welfare Reform

The major findings of this paper describe changes in child care supply in Illinois and Maryland after the implementation of welfare reform in 1996, across different zip codes grouped by concentrations of low-income individuals.

Size of Regulated Child Care Supply

Regulated child care in Illinois and Maryland grew only modestly between June 1996 and June 1998. Expressed in terms of slots per 1,000 children under age 13, the regulated supply increased by just 5.5 percent in Illinois and 6.1 percent in Maryland. The Illinois supply went from 146 slots per 1,000 children in 1996 to 154 in 1998. Meanwhile, the Maryland supply went from 231 slots per 1,000 children to 245. (See Table 4.)

While Illinois—the more populous state—consistently had more total slots than Maryland, Maryland had a greater number of regulated providers. Table 5 shows that in June 1998, for example, Illinois had 335,262 total slots to Maryland's 214,508.[22] Maryland, however, had 14,211 total providers compared to Illinois' 12,848. Maryland's higher number of providers, in part, reflects differences in the ways the two states regulate family child care.[23] In June 1998, Maryland had 11,572 family child care providers, while Illinois had 8,206.

Center Care[24]

All of the capacity growth in Maryland and most of the capacity growth in Illinois came in center care. As displayed in Table 4, Maryland's supply of center care per 1,000 children under age 13 rose by 10.7 percent, increasing from 140 slots per 1,000 in June 1996 to 155 two years later. In Illinois, center slots per 1,000 children increased by 5.9 percent, from 118 in 1996 to 125 in 1998. Each June, Maryland had more center slots per 1,000 children under age 13 than Illinois.

Between 1996 and 1999, Maryland saw net increases of 230 in the absolute number of centers and 13,685 in the number of center slots. Illinois had net increases of 293 centers and 16,495 center slots. (See Table 5.)[25]

Table 4:
Number of Regulated Child Care Slots per 1,000 Children Under Age 13[25] in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998

	Centers	Homes	Total
ILLINOIS			
June 1996	118	28	146
June 1997	123	28	151
June 1998	125	29	154
Net change 96–98	7	1	8
% change 96–98	5.9%	3.6%	5.5%
MARYLAND			
June 1996	140	91	231
June 1997	143	88	231
June 1998	155	90	245
Net change 96–98	15	-1	14
% change 96–98	10.7%	-1.1%	6.1%

Table 5:
Total Number of Regulated Child Care Providers and Slots in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998

	Centers		Homes		Total	
	Providers	Slots	Providers	Slots	Providers	Slots
ILLINOIS						
June 1996	4,349	255,573	8,389	61,723	12,738	317,296
June 1997	4,506	267,267	8,060	60,453	12,566	327,720
June 1998	4,642	272,068	8,206	63,194	12,848	335,262
Net change 96–98	293	16,495	-183	1,471	110	17,966
MARYLAND						
June 1996	2,409	122,034	11,857	79,043	14,266	201,077
June 1997	2,434	125,041	11,483	76,877	13,917	201,918
June 1998	2,639	135,719	11,572	78,789	14,211	214,508
Net change 96–98	230	13,685	-285	-254	-55	13,431

Regulated Family Child Care

As Table 4 shows, the number of Illinois family child care slots per 1,000 children under age 13 grew by 3.6 percent, inching up from 28 per 1,000 in June 1996 to 29 a year later. In Maryland, during the same two-year period, family child care slots per 1,000 children declined by 1.1 percent, as family child care slots per 1,000 children slipped from 91 to 90.[27]

The absolute number of family child care programs fell in both states during the two-year period, dropping by 183 in Illinois and 285 in Maryland. Despite the decrease in family child care providers, Illinois saw family child care slots grow modestly, by 1,471. In Maryland, a decline of 254 in family child care slots accompanied the decrease in family child care providers. (See Table 5.)[28]

Head Start and Prekindergarten

Maryland saw more dramatic growth in the number of Head Start and prekindergarten programs than Illinois. As displayed in Table 6, the number of Head Start programs in Maryland grew by 15 percent, and its number of prekindergarten programs leapt by 34.6 percent. The number of Head Start programs in Illinois did not change over the two-year period, while the number of Illinois prekindergarten programs grew by 9.2 percent. In June 1998, Illinois—with more children and a greater proportion of low-income children than Maryland[29]—still had many more Head Start and prekindergarten programs. Illinois had 428 Head Start programs compared to Maryland's 222 and 677 prekindergarten programs to Maryland's 253.

Unfortunately, data limitations preclude calculations of the number of Head Start and/or prekindergarten slots. Many centers in both states offer Head Start and/or prekindergarten programs in addition to other programs, and it is not possible to tell how many slots in these multi-program facilities are for each type of program.[30]

Between 1996 and 1998, according to the data displayed in Table 7, the percentage of centers that offered prekindergarten programs grew more in Maryland than in Illinois. Prekindergarten programs were offered by 9.6 percent of Maryland centers in 1998, up from 7.1 percent in 1996, an increase of 2.5 percent. In Illinois, the growth in centers offering prekindergarten was just .3 percent. The percentage of centers with Head Start programs changed little in either state, increasing by .4 percent in Maryland and decreasing by .6 percent in Illinois.

Table 6:
Number of Head Start and Prekindergarten Programs in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998

	Head Start	Prekindergarten
ILLINOIS		
June 1996	428	620
June 1998	428	677
Net change 96–98	0	57
% change 96–98	0.0%	9.2%
MARYLAND		
June 1996	193	188
June 1998	222	253
Net change 96–98	29	65
% change 96–98	15.0%	34.6%

Table 7:
Percentage of Centers Offering Head Start or Prekindergarten in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998

	Head Start	Prekindergarten
ILLINOIS		
June 1996	9.8%	14.3%
June 1998	9.2%	14.6%
% change 96–98	-0.6%	0.3%
MARYLAND		
June 1996	8.0%	7.1%
June 1998	8.4%	9.6%
% change 96–98	0.4%	2.5%

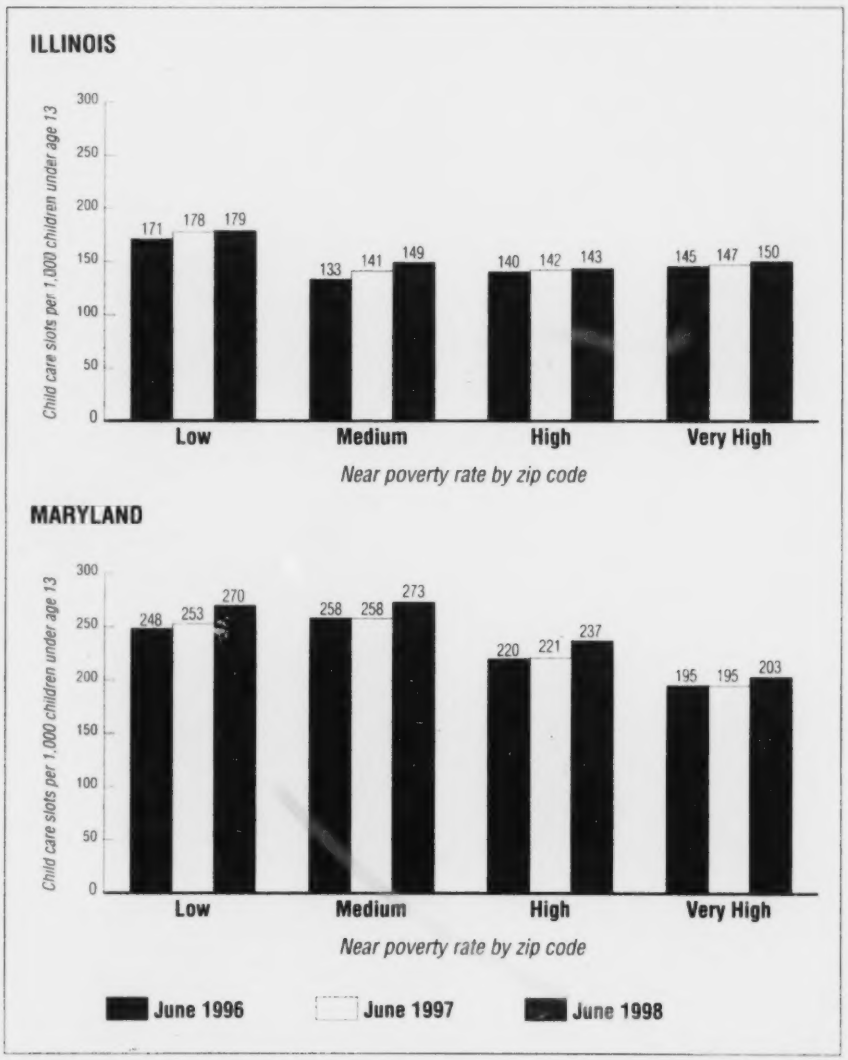
Distribution of Regulated Child Care by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People and by Year

In both Illinois and Maryland, communities with very high concentrations of low-income people consistently had significantly less regulated child care located in them than communities with low concentrations of low-income individuals.[31] This was true in 1996, 1997, and 1998. The states shared this basic characteristic, even though in all four zip code groupings, Maryland routinely had more regulated child care supply per 1,000 children than Illinois. (See Figure 2.)

In both states, areas with higher concentrations of low-income people also generally saw slower growth in regulated child care supply per 1,000 children under age 13. Figure 2 shows that in high concentration areas of Illinois, slots per 1,000 children climbed only from 140 to 143—just 2.1 percent growth; in very high concentration areas, slots per 1,000 rose from 145 to 150—3.4 percent growth. By contrast, Illinois areas with medium concentration saw 12 percent growth, as slots per 1,000 increased from 133 to 149, and areas with low concentration experienced 4.7 percent growth.

Similarly, Maryland's lowest growth—4.1 percent—came in its poorest communities, the very high concentration areas where slots per 1,000 children went from 195 to 203. Likewise, Maryland's highest growth—8.9 percent—occurred in its most affluent communities, the areas with low concentrations of low-income individuals where slots per 1,000 rose from 248 to 270. Unlike Illinois, Maryland saw slightly higher growth—

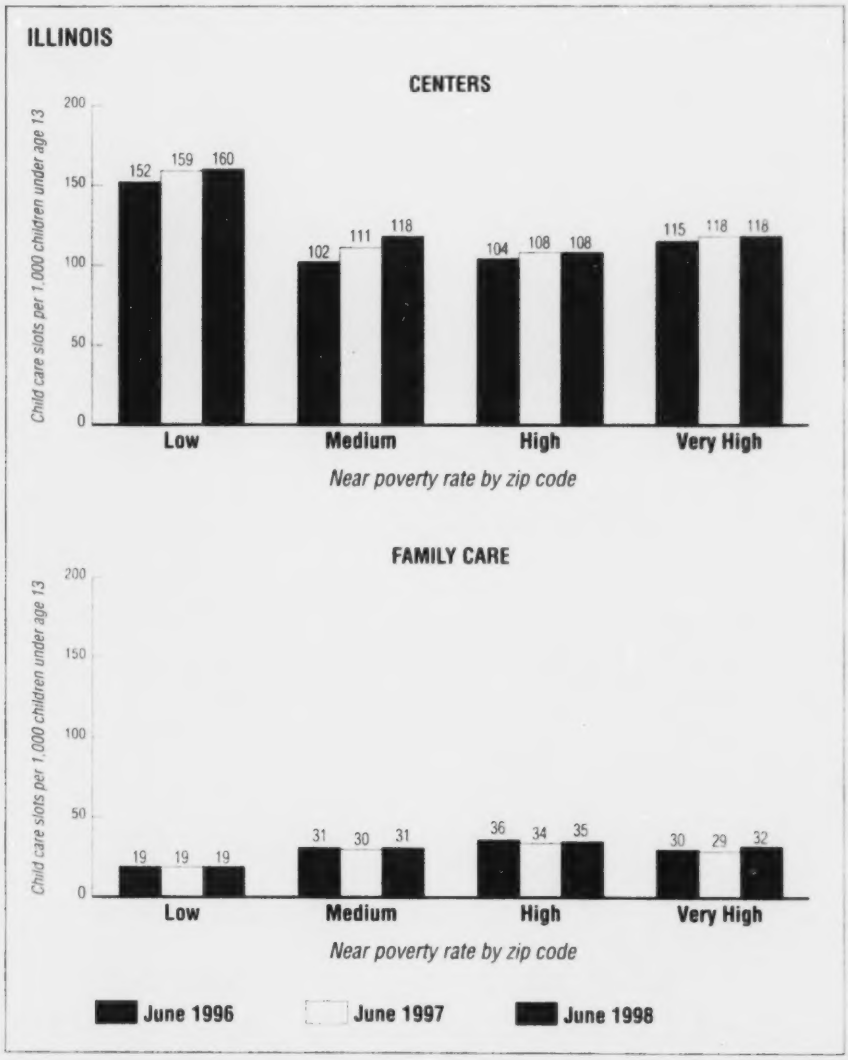
Figure 2:
Number of Regulated Child Care Slots per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996, 1997, and 1998



7.7 percent—in areas with high concentrations of low-income people, than in areas with medium concentrations—5.8 percent. Overall, these data support a hypothesis that, in both states, the largely unsubsidized market in better-off communities tended to create a bit more child care supply, a bit faster, than the expanding subsidized market which accompanied welfare reform in lower-income communities.

More center care was available in Illinois areas with low concentrations of low-income people (160 slots per 1,000 children in June 1998) than in areas with greater concentrations (108 slots per 1,000 children in high areas; 118 slots per 1,000 in very high and medium areas). (See Figure 3.) Likewise, the supply of center care per 1,000 children grew more in Illinois' more affluent communities—by 15.7 percent in medium areas and 5.3 percent in low—than in the state's poorer communities—by 2.6 in very high areas and 3.8 percent in high areas. In every group of Illinois zip codes, there was much more center care than regulated family child care.[32]

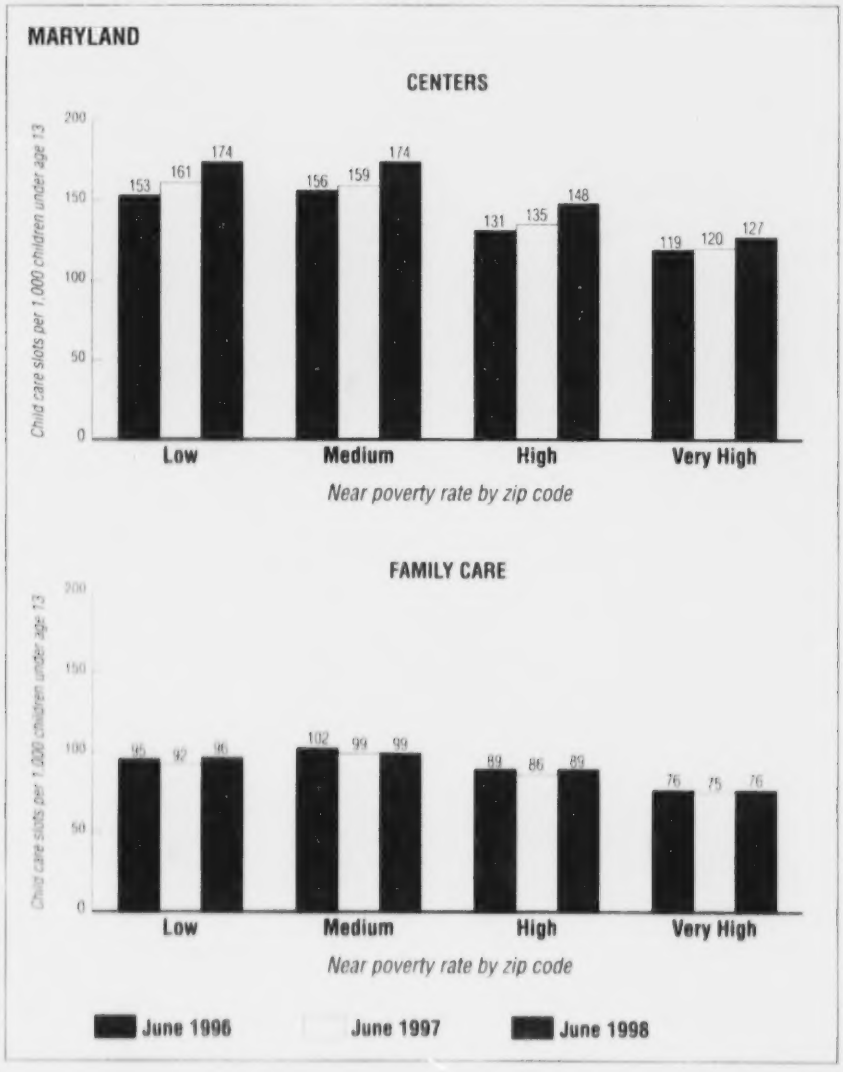
Figure 3:
Number of Regulated Center and Family Care Slots in Illinois per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in June 1996, 1997, and 1998



Unlike center care, regulated family care was more available in less affluent areas of Illinois (35 slots per 1,000 children in high concentration areas in June 1998; 32 in very high; and 31 in medium) than in the most prosperous areas (19 per 1,000 in low concentration areas). Between 1996 and 1998, the supply of family care per 1,000 children grew only in the areas of Illinois with very high concentrations of low-income people—by 6.7 percent. In areas with high concentrations, the family child care supply declined by 2.8 percent, while in medium and low concentration areas it remained the same. (See Figure 3.)

For information on specific Illinois zip codes, see Appendix A which lists each Illinois zip code by county, along with its concentration of low-income individuals and its numbers of center and family child care providers and slots in June 1998.

Figure 4:
Number of Regulated Center and Family Care Slots in Maryland per 1,000 Children Under Age 13 by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in June 1996, 1997, and 1998



Maryland—like Illinois—had less center care in zip codes where low-income people were more concentrated. (See Figure 4.) In June 1998, Maryland had only 127 center care slots per 1,000 children in areas with very high concentrations of low-income people, compared to 174 center slots per 1,000 children in areas with low and medium concentrations. Like Illinois, Maryland's supply of center care grew most slowly in its very high concentration areas of low-income people, from 119 to 127 slots per 1,000—6.7 percent. Other Maryland areas saw higher growth in center slots per 1,000—13.7 percent in low concentration areas, 11.5 percent in medium, and 13 percent in high.

Unlike Illinois, Maryland showed the same pattern for family child care as for center care. (See Figure 4.) In June 1998, the state had less regulated family child care per child in its areas with very high concentrations of low-income people (76 family child care slots per 1,000 children) and more in its areas with lower concentrations (96 per 1,000 in low and 99 per 1,000 in medium). The supply of family care per 1,000 grew a bit—by 1.1 percent—only in the low concentration areas of low-income people. It declined by 2.9 percent in areas with medium concentrations of low-income people and was unchanged in the high and very high concentration areas.

See Appendix B for a listing of each Maryland zip code by county, showing its concentration of low-income individuals and its June 1998 numbers of center and family child care providers and slots.

Supply of Regulated Child Care for Extended Hours

As mothers of young children leave welfare for work, many find jobs requiring them to work in the early morning, late afternoon, or evening. Often regulated child care providers are not open during these hours. This analysis looked for any increases between June 1996 and June 1998 in the percentages of regulated child care providers open during extended hours, defining programs offering extended-hour care as those that opened by 6:30 a.m. and closed at 6:00 p.m. or later.

Table 8 shows only a tiny increase in the percentages of centers and homes that offered care for extended hours in Maryland (1 percent in each case) and no change in these percentages in Illinois. About one-quarter of Illinois centers and homes offered care for extended hours.

Table 8:
Percentage of Regulated Child Care Centers and Homes Offering Care for Extended Hours in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998

	Centers		Homes	
	June 1996	June 1998	June 1996	June 1998
ILLINOIS	24%	24%	26%	26%
MARYLAND	35%	36%	18%	19%

Centers and homes in Illinois were equally likely to offer these hours of care. In Maryland, by contrast, centers were almost twice as likely as homes to offer extended-hour programs. Approximately one-third of Maryland centers and one-fifth of Maryland homes were open for extended hours.

This analysis also looked at the availability of extended-hour care by zip code groupings of low-income people in each state. In both states, as shown in Table 9, the greater an area's concentration of low-income people, the smaller its percentage of centers offering care during extended hours. Moreover, the differences in the percentage of centers offering extended-hour care in the various areas were substantial. In 1998, in Illinois, 35 percent of centers in areas with low concentrations of low-income people offered this care, compared to just 14 percent in areas with very high concentrations. Similarly, in Maryland, the percentages were 45 percent in low-concentration areas and 26 percent in very-high areas. Again, the mostly unsubsidized market in higher-income areas appears more responsive to parents' needs than the more subsidized market in low-income areas, producing more extended-hour center care.

In both states, the pattern for family child care was the reverse of that for centers. The areas with the highest concentrations of low-income people also had the highest percentages of homes offering care during extended hours, as shown in Table 9. Conversely, the areas with lower concentrations of low-income individuals also had lower percentages of homes with extended hours. Maryland had slight growth in the percentage of homes offering care for extended hours in all zip code areas. Illinois had slight growth in the percentage of homes offering extended hours in the areas of low and very high concentrations of low-income people.

Table 9:
Percentage of Regulated Centers and Homes Offering Care for Extended Hours by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People in Illinois and Maryland in June 1996 and 1998

Concentrations of Low-Income People	Centers		Homes	
	June 1996	June 1998	June 1996	June 1998
ILLINOIS				
Low	38%	35%	20%	22%
Medium	30%	31%	23%	22%
High	19%	20%	24%	24%
Very High	14%	14%	31%	32%
MARYLAND				
Low	42%	45%	16%	17%
Medium	39%	39%	15%	16%
High	35%	35%	20%	21%
Very High	25%	26%	22%	23%

Regulated Child Care Providers: Opening, Closing, Changing Capacities

The preceding sections have described small increases in child care supply in Illinois and Maryland during the two years following welfare reform. Most of this modest growth occurred through child care centers and in zip codes with lower concentrations of low-income people.

Within the overall growth in each state, centers and homes opened, closed, and changed the numbers of children they served. This activity can be glimpsed by examining the three snap shots—June of 1996, 1997, and 1998—in three ways: (1) by looking at the numbers of centers and homes that opened and closed each year (Table 10); (2) by looking at the 1996-1998 gains and losses in slots from opened programs, closed programs, and so-called "ongoing" programs, which appeared in all three snap shots (Table 11); and (3) by looking at the proportion of slots in new programs each year (Figures 5 and 6).

Table 10:
Number of Providers That Have Opened and Closed in the Past Year in Illinois and Maryland in June 1997 and June 1998

	Opened	Closed	Difference
ILLINOIS			
Centers			
By June 1997	331	-174	157
By June 1998	372	-236	136
Net change	703	-410	293
Homes			
By June 1997	1,301	-1,630	-329
By June 1998	1,700	-1,554	146
Net change	3,001	-3,184	-183
MARYLAND			
Centers			
By June 1997	102	-77	25
By June 1998	347	-142	205
Net change	449	-219	230
Homes			
By June 1997	190	-564	-374
By June 1998	2,117	-2,028	89
Net change	2,307	-2,592	-285

This analysis begins by looking at the numbers of centers and homes that opened and closed at one-year intervals. NCCP defines programs that "opened by June 1997" as those that appeared in the June 1997 snap shot, but had not appeared in June 1996 data. Likewise, those that "opened by June 1998" are those that appeared in June 1998, but not in June 1997. Similarly, programs that "closed by June 1997" are those that only appeared in the June 1996 data. Those that "closed by June 1998" were not in the June 1998 snap shot, but had been in June 1997.[33]

Regulated Center Care

Relatively few centers opened in either state in either year. Even fewer centers closed. Each state, therefore, saw small growth in its number of centers each year. As shown in Table 10, only 331 new centers opened in Illinois by June 1997 (a net increase of 157) and 372 by June 1998 (a net increase of 136). In Maryland, just 102 new centers opened by June 1997, but a more impressive 347 opened by June 1998 (net increases of 25 and 205 centers respectively).

Regulated Family Child Care

Strikingly, although many new child care homes opened by June 1997 and June 1998 in Illinois and Maryland, greater numbers of homes closed during the two-year period. Both states experienced net losses of family child care homes by June 1997, only partly offset by smaller net gains by the following June. In Illinois, Table 10 shows that while 1,301 homes opened by June 1997, 1,630 closed by that same year, a net decrease of 329 homes. Then by June 1998, 1,700 homes opened and 1,554 homes closed, resulting in a small net increase of 146 homes for that year. In Maryland, 190 homes opened in June 1997 and 564 closed the same year, a net decrease of 374 homes. In June 1998, in Maryland, 2,117 homes opened and 2,028 homes closed, leaving a small net increase of 89 homes. As the economy continued to expand, many family child care providers may have left the business for more lucrative opportunities. Fortunately, the data also show nearly as many new family child care programs continued to open.

Next, the research partners looked at changes in the number and distribution of slots in various categories of providers. Table 11 displays slots gained and lost from opened programs, closed programs, and a new category, "ongoing" programs. The report defines ongoing programs as those that appeared in the data at all three points in time examined. Additionally, Table 11 shows the distribution of slots gained and lost through the four groupings of zip codes in each state: those with low, medium, high, and very high concentrations of low-income individuals.

Table 11:
Sources of Gains and Losses in Slots by Zip Code Concentrations of Low-Income People from June 1996 to June 1998

Concentrations of Low-Income People	In opened programs	In closed programs	In ongoing programs	Net change
ILLINOIS				
Centers				
Low	7,524	-4,463	827	3,888
Medium	11,902	-4,431	1,006	8,477
High	6,409	-4,786	-156	1,467
Very High	8,653	-6,406	-32	2,215
Center total	34,488	-20,086	1,645	16,047
Homes				
Low	2,681	-2,948	308	41
Medium	5,654	-5,845	421	230
High	5,240	-6,157	364	-553
Very High	8,445	-7,847	732	1,330
Home total	22,020	-22,797	1,825	1,048
Illinois Total	***56,508***	***-42,883***	***3,470***	***17,095***
MARYLAND				
Centers				
Low	3,083	-1,374	1,307	3,016
Medium	5,446	-2,144	1,855	5,157
High	3,733	-1,810	1,044	2,967
Very High	4,171	-2,898	709	1,982
Center total	16,433	-8,226	4,915	13,122
Homes				
Low	2,887	-3,068	305	124
Medium	5,054	-6,428	501	-873
High	3,167	-3,359	260	68
Very High	3,217	-3,406	217	28
Home total	14,325	-16,261	1,283	-653
Maryland Total	***30,758***	***-24,487***	***6,198***	***12,469***

Slots in Regulated Center Care

Overall, newly opened centers accounted for the vast majority of the growth in center slots in Illinois. Slot growth in ongoing centers (1,645) made up only about 10 percent of the net growth in Illinois center slots (16,047) and equaled just 5 percent of the growth from opened programs (34,488).

More than half of Illinois' net growth in center slots (8,477) occurred in zip codes with medium concentrations of low-income people. It is important to remember that these represented only about a quarter of the zip codes in the state.[34] The most new slots from opened center programs came in these zip codes (11,902), as did the most new slots in ongoing programs (1,006). By contrast, the zip codes with high and very high concentrations of low-income individuals—two-thirds of the state's zip codes—accounted for less than one-quarter of the state's net growth in center slots. The most slots lost from closed programs came in these zip codes (6,406 very high and 4,786 high), and ongoing programs in these zip codes also experienced slot losses.[35]

In Maryland, while newly opened centers contributed most of the growth in center slots, ongoing centers made a bigger contribution than in Illinois. Growth in ongoing centers (4,915) accounted for a sizeable 37 percent of Maryland's net growth in center slots (13,122) and equaled 30 percent of growth in opened centers (16,433).

Like Illinois, as Table 11 shows, Maryland's greatest net increase in center slots (5,157)—two-fifths of the state's total—came in areas with medium concentrations of low-income persons. These areas represented less than one-third of the zip codes in the state. These zip codes saw the largest increase in slots from opened centers (5,446), as well as the greatest increase in slots from ongoing centers (1,855).[36] In zip codes with high and very high concentrations of low-income individuals, Maryland's picture differed from Illinois'. These areas, with about two-fifths of Maryland's zip codes, also accounted for about two-fifths of the state's growth in center slots.[37] Similar to Illinois, however, Maryland lost the biggest number of slots from closed programs in areas with very high concentrations of low-income people (2,898).

Slots in Regulated Family Child Care

In Illinois, growth in capacity of all ongoing family child care homes (1,825) equaled only about 8 percent of the capacity growth in opened homes (22,020). Yet so many slots were lost from closed homes that the capacity gains in ongoing homes exceeded the net growth in Illinois homes (1,048). As Table 11 shows, Illinois areas with very high concentrations of low-income people saw the most churning in family child care—the greatest number of new slots from opened and ongoing homes (8,445 and 732, respectively), as well as the greatest losses from closed homes (7,847).[38]

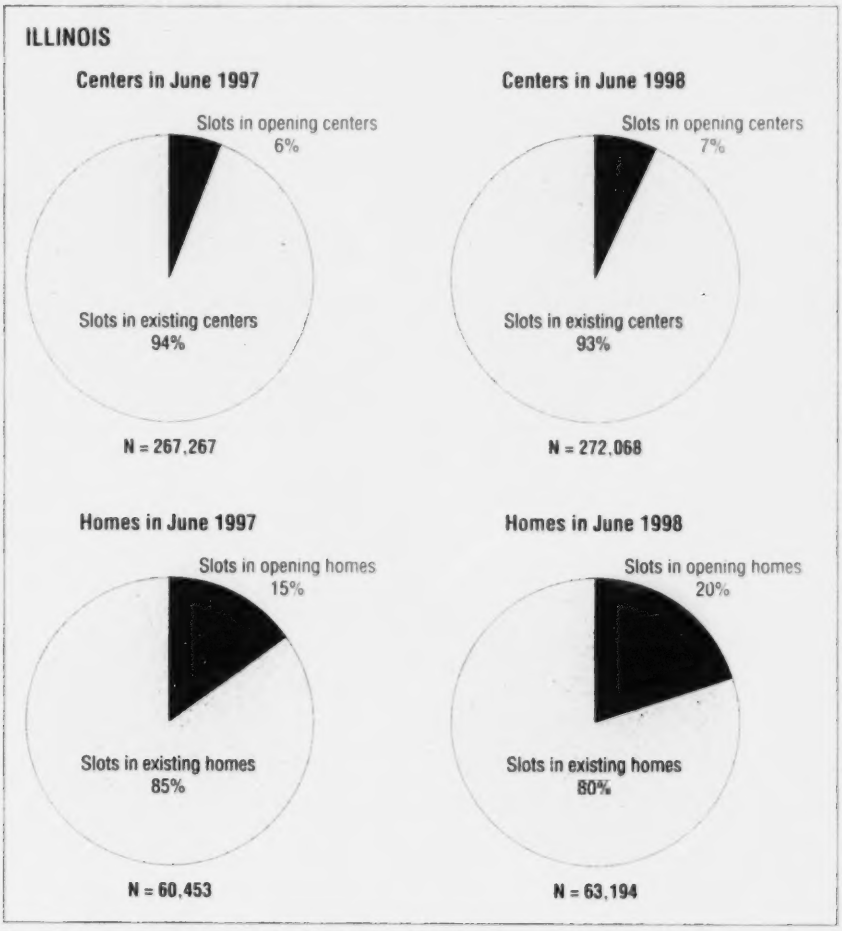
Similar to Illinois, Maryland saw overall growth in ongoing homes (1,283) equal to 9 percent of the growth in opened homes (14,325). Maryland lost more slots through closed homes than it gained from opened homes. Therefore, the state's net loss of family child care home slots (653) would have been approximately three times larger without its net gain among ongoing providers. Maryland added the most slots from opened and ongoing homes (5,054 and 501, respectively) and lost the most from closed homes (6,428) in zip codes with medium concentrations of low-income individuals.[39]

Proportion of Slots in New Programs

Finally, the research partners compared the percentage of child care slots in opening and existing centers and homes in June 1997 and June 1998.[40] Predictable care routines are crucial to children's sense of well being.[41] Established centers and homes have had more experience than new programs in building these patterns of caregiving.

In 1997 and 1998, a home slot in Illinois was much more likely than a center slot to be in a newly opened program. As Figure 5 shows, in both

Figure 5:
Percentage of Slots in Centers and Homes in Illinois Opened by June 1997 and 1998

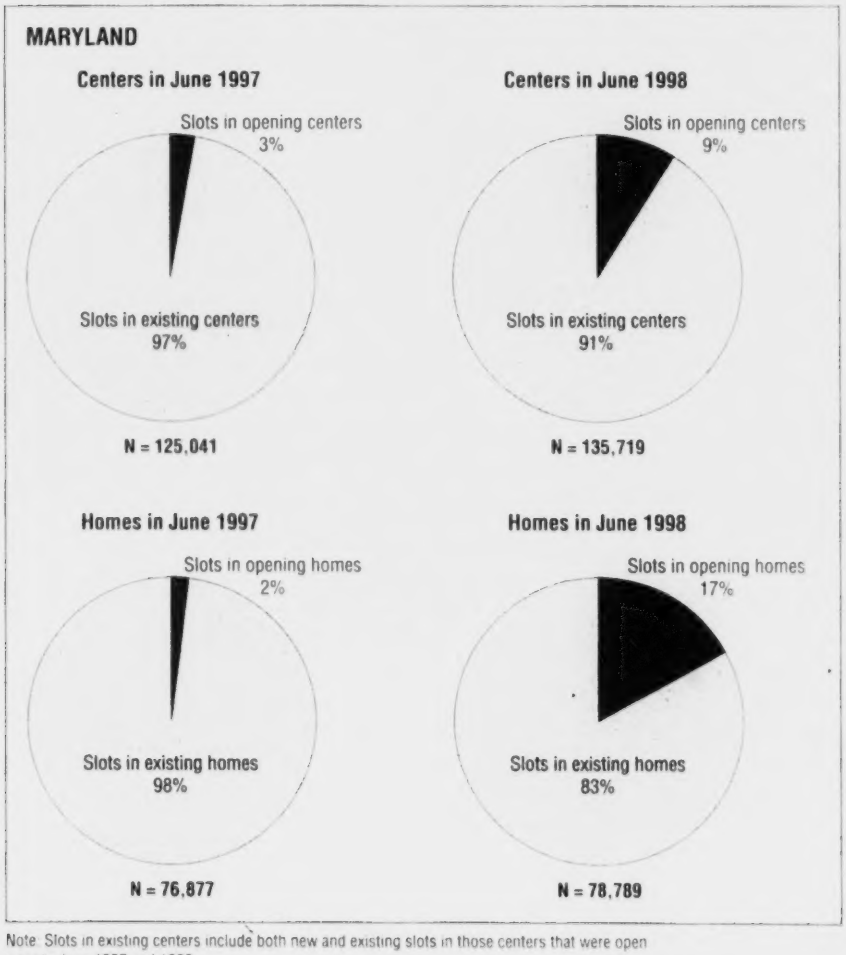

ILLINOIS
Centers in June 1997
Slots in opening centers 6%
Slots in existing centers 94%
N = 267,267
Centers in June 1998
Slots in opening centers 7%
Slots in existing centers 93%
N = 272,068
Homes in June 1997
Slots in opening homes 15%
Slots in existing homes 85%
N = 60,453
Homes in June 1998
Slots in opening homes 20%
Slots in existing homes 80%
N = 63,194

Note: Slots in existing centers include both new and existing slots in those centers that were open prior to June 1997 and 1998.

years, a small proportion of center slots (6 percent in June 1997 and 7 percent in June 1998) and a more significant proportion of home slots (15 percent in June 1997 and 20 percent in June 1998) were in new programs. Individuals may open child care businesses in their homes with relatively low start-up costs. Centers require greater initial investments. Likewise, family child care homes, typically operated by one individual who may decide to close the child care program at any time, are more likely to go out of business than centers, staffed by several people. Though center staff may come and go, the center remains open.[42]

As Figure 6 shows, Maryland exhibited bigger changes between years than between types of regulated care. In June 1997, very few slots were in new centers or homes (3 percent and 2 percent, respectively). Most slots were in established programs. By June 1998, however, there was a large increase in the percentage of slots in new programs. Slots in new homes rose to 17 percent of total home slots, and slots in new centers rose to 9 percent of total center slots. The Maryland Committee for Children reports that this reflects a statewide push that year to open more programs, especially homes, in order to meet the increasing demand for child care.

Figure 6:
Percentage of Slots in Centers and Homes in Maryland Opened by June 1997 and 1998



Note: Slots in existing centers include both new and existing slots in those centers that were open prior to June 1997 and 1998.

CONCLUSIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

During the early years of welfare reform, policymakers—while recognizing the market role of unregulated care—hoped to see significant increases in regulated care to help meet rising demand from parents moving from welfare to work. Major growth did not materialize in Illinois and Maryland.

The dynamics of the regulated child care supply were quite similar in the two states in these years. Both saw only scant increases of their supplies of regulated child care, with particularly limited expansion in their poorest communities. In both states, in 1996, communities where low-income people were most concentrated had significantly less regulated care per 1,000 children than the communities where low-income individuals were least concentrated. This remained true in 1998.

Given evidence that quality child care helps prepare children for school success and is especially important for low-income children,[43] policymakers must make special efforts to ensure that all parents, including those in low-income communities, have quality options in regulated care, as well as supports for quality in unregulated settings.

As policymakers craft strategies to expand regulated child care in low-income communities, where evidence suggests parents are seeking but not finding it, the modest growth of regulated supply in these two states —as programs open and close, expand and contract—will be instructive:

- Center care accounted for all the capacity growth in Maryland and almost all the growth in Illinois. In both states, most of the increase in center slots came from centers opening rather than centers expanding—although in Maryland, ongoing centers contributed more than a third of the increased capacity in center care. Policymakers need to give serious attention to meaningful financial incentives that encourage and support new centers in underserved, low-income communities. At the same time, they will want to consider the feasible expansion of centers already operating in those communities.
- In both states, areas with very high concentrations of low-income people saw the largest numbers of slots lost from centers closing. Policymakers can inform their efforts to establish and expand centers by understanding the factors that led centers in these communities to close.
- Centers offering Head Start and/or prekindergarten programs remained a significant part of the supply of center care in both states, with the number of prekindergarten programs growing in both states and the number of Head Start programs increasing in Maryland.

Policymakers need to coordinate the continuing increases in these programs with their efforts to build additional full-day, full-year center supply in low-income communities.

- Family child care capacity declined slightly in Maryland; in Illinois it grew only a little. In both states, many family child care homes opened, but even more closed. Simply to maintain a constant family child care supply, efforts to attract new providers to the field and promote their economic viability must be unflagging. Simultaneously, policymakers need to consider how to support creatively the core of ongoing family child care providers.

- In both states, the greater a community's concentration of low-income people, the smaller its proportion of centers open by 6:30 a.m. and closed by 6:00 p.m. or later. Policymakers concerned about the child care needs of low-income parents working nontraditional hours will look for strategies to encourage centers in less affluent communities to offer early morning and evening hours, as centers in affluent communities are more likely to do.

- By contrast, in both states, communities with higher concentrations of low-income individuals generally had greater proportions of their family child care homes open for extended hours. Recognizing this will add special urgency to efforts to sustain the supply of family child care in these communities.

- As new centers and family child care homes emerge in response to market forces and policy initiatives, policymakers have an opportunity to tailor special supports to these fledgling programs. During their crucial early months of operation, these enterprises—and, most importantly, the children they serve—will benefit from assistance in establishing predictable patterns of developmentally appropriate care.

All child care is local. A successful strategy to increase the supply of regulated care must be built on an understanding of the dynamics of supply and demand in the targeted community. This report and other recent research have yielded more knowledge of the ways the supply of regulated care varies across communities.[44] Such longitudinal tracking of regulated supply at the local level needs to be ongoing.

At the same time, researchers must deepen their understanding of how the demand for regulated care fluctuates across communities, including how the cost and quality of available care stimulate or suppress the demand for regulated care. Creative combinations of population-based survey data with census data, administrative data on children using subsidies and child care supply, and other data could yield models to help explain differences in demand for regulated child care among communities. The Child Care Research Partnership of NCCP intends to explore these possibilities in its continuing efforts to understand child care markets and strengthen child care resources available to working families and their children, especially in low-income communities.

Endnotes

1. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families. (1999). *Change in welfare caseloads since the enactment of the new welfare law, updated: January 1999.* Available at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/news/stats/aug-sep.htm.

2. Data on Maryland child care programs used in this paper are the property of the Maryland Committee for Children, Inc. (MCC) and cannot be used in any way without the written permission of MCC. Similarly, the data on Illinois child care programs used in this paper are the property of the Illinois Network of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies (INCCRRA) and cannot be used without the written permission of INCCRRA.

3. See "all child care is local" section in Elliot, J.; Emlen A.; Tvedt, K.; & Weber, B. (1999). *Research and child care policy: A view from the states.* Albany, OR: Oregon Child Care Research Partnership, p. 11.

4. Morgan, G. (1998). *A hitchhiker's guide to the child care universe: A tour for new policymakers, rev. ed.* Washington, DC: National Association of Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies.

Blau, D. (Ed.). (1991). *The economics of child care.* New York, NY: Russell Sage Foundation.

Hayes, C. D.; Palmer, J. L.; & Zaslow, M. J. (Eds.). (1990). *Who cares for America's children: Child care policy for the 1990s.* Washington, DC: National Academy Press.

5. Hofferth, S.; Brayfield, A.; Dietch, S.; & Holcomb, P. (1991). *The National Child Care Survey, 1990, a National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) study* (Urban Institute Report No. 91-5). Washington, DC: Urban Institute Press.

6. Piecyk, J. B.; Collins, A.; & Kreader, J. L. (1999). *Patterns and growth of child care voucher use by families connected to cash assistance in Illinois and Maryland.* New York, NY: National Center for Children in Poverty, Columbia University, Joseph L. Mailman School of Public Health.

7. In 1998, for a family of three with two children, the federal poverty level was $13,133 and "near poverty," defined as 185 percent of the poverty level, was $24,296.

8. As discussed in the Methodology section, the zip code rates of poverty on which Figure 1 is based are drawn from the 1990 census. While these rates are likely to be highly correlated with 1996–1998 zip code poverty rates, population changes may have led to some shifts in concentrations of poverty.

9. Contextual information for Illinois and Maryland in this section, unless otherwise noted, comes from the Illinois Department of Human Services and the Maryland Department of Human Resources. Also note that there is not a one-to-one relationship between decreases in caseloads and increases in employment. Some who leave TANF do not leave for jobs.

10. U.S. Census Bureau. (1999). *Labor force statistics from the Current Population Survey. Table 5. Employment status of population by sex, marital status, and presence and age of own children under 18, 1997–98 annual averages.* Available at http://stats.bls.gov/news.release/famee.t05.htm.

11. See Piecyk, Collins, & Kreader in endnote 6, p. 18.

12. Average per child costs for the fiscal year are obtained by dividing annual expenditures on direct subsidies by the average number of children served per month.

13. See Piecyk, Collins, & Kreader in endnote 6, pp. 10–11, 23.

14. In 1998, an Illinois child care market rate survey found the state's center and family child care rates for children over age 2 enabled families to buy a smaller share of available care than its rates for children under age 2. In response, the state targeted most of a January 1999 rate increase to the older age group. See Illinois Department of Human Services. (1998). *Illinois child care market rate survey report, fiscal year 1998.* Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Human Services.

15. In July 1998, Illinois began reducing wages and salaries paid by an employer by 10 percent when calculating family income for eligibility determination.

16. Beginning September, 1997, Maryland began using the same eligibility level for initial applications and subsequent recertifications. That level is $22,963 for a family of three, 40 percent of the 2000 state median income estimate prepared by the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program. On May 1, 2000, the maximum eligibility level for a family of three is scheduled to rise to $25,140, 45 percent of the state median income estimate.

17. U.S. Department of Health, Administration for Children and Families, Administration on Children, Youth and Families, Head Start Bureau. *1997 and 1999 Head Start fact sheets.* Available at http://www.acf.dhhs.gov/programs/hsb/research/index/htm.

18. Specifically, the Illinois "license-exempt" center programs included in our analyses are those in the CareFinder® database that serve children age three years or older and are operated by public or private schools, institutions of higher learning, or other accredited institutions; that are located on federal government premises; that care for no individual child for more than 10 hours per week and are operated by a church or social service agency; that offer short-term special activities and are operated by civic, charitable, and government organizations; and that offer temporary care while parents are on the premises. In Maryland, license-exempt center programs are not included in LOCATE: Child Care℠. These, however, are only programs located on federal government premises and programs that offer temporary care while parents are on the premises.

19. Between 1990 and 1998 some zip code areas were changed, and some new zip codes were added in each state. The researchers accounted for this in the analysis by translating the 1998 zip codes into approximate 1990 zip codes, where possible, in order to match the CCR&R data with 1990 U.S. census data.

20. For a family of three with two children, an annual income of $24,296 (185 percent of the 1998 federal poverty line) was somewhat above the maximum income for child care subsidy eligibility in

Illinois and Maryland. Maximum earnings for an eligible family of three in Illinois were $21,819 (50 percent of the 1997 state median income) and in Maryland were $22,463 (46 percent of the 1997 state median income, at redetermination of eligibility). See page 14.

21. Slots per 1,000 children were calculated from the total slots and the total children in each zip code grouping.

22. Expressed in terms of total regulated slots, between 1996 and 1998 slots in regulated centers and family child care homes increased by 6.7 percent statewide in Maryland (from 201,007 to 214,508) and 5.7 percent in Illinois (from 317,296 to 335,262). See Table 5 on page 21.

23. See contextual information for Illinois and Maryland child care licensing and regulation policies, p. 13.

24. Centers are defined as all types of regulated child care programs that are not family care. This includes Head Start, prekindergarten, part-day programs, nursery schools, school-age programs, and all other types of regulated, center-based care.

25. The average capacity of centers in Maryland rose over the two-year period from 50.7 to 51.4. Even with this growth, the average capacity of centers remained lower in Maryland than in Illinois. The average capacity of centers in Illinois was 58.8 in June 1996 and 58.6 two years later.

26. The source for the number of children under age 13 in this and all subsequent tables and figures is the 1990 U.S. Census.

27. Again, largely because of differences in regulatory policy, Maryland consistently had about three times more regulated family child care slots per 1,000 children under age 13 than Illinois.

28. The average regulated home in Illinois had 7.7 children in June 1998, compared with 7.4 children in June 1996. The average home in Maryland was consistently smaller than its Illinois counterpart, with 6.8 children in June 1998 and 6.7 in June 1996.

29. See state context information, numbers of children, and proportions of low-income children, p. 11.

30. Beginning with data for September 1999, Illinois CCR&R data include information on Head Start and prekindergarten slots.

31. Queralt, M. & Witte, A. D. (1998). Influences on neighborhood supply of child care in Massachusetts. *Social Service Review*, March, 72(1), pp.17–46, similarly found that, in April 1996, "low-income communities [in the study area west and northwest of Boston] . . . have the lowest probability of having a high or average supply of care available and the highest probability of having few or no slots available for young children, either part-day or full-day."

32. Again, it is important to remember that Illinois, unlike Maryland, does not regulate family child care homes serving three or fewer children.

33. It is important to note that these definitions led to some double counting. It is possible that some programs only stay open for one year, which would make them appear among those opened by June 1997 and among those closed by June 1998. It is also possible for programs to close, and then reopen, so that they appear among those closed by June 1997 and those opened by June 1998.

34. See Figure 1 on page 12.

35. *Ibid.*

36. *Ibid.*

37. *Ibid.*

38. Again, it is important to keep in mind that the very high grouping also has the greatest proportion of Illinois zip codes, 38 percent.

39. This group accounts for 30 percent of Maryland's zip codes.

40. Existing programs in June 1997 include all those in that month's data which were also in the June 1996 data. Likewise, June 1998 existing programs include all in that month's data which were also in the June 1997 data.

41. Predictable care routines are assessed as part of evaluations of child care quality. See Harms, T. & Clifford R. (1998). *Early childhood environment rating scale, rev. ed.* New York, NY: Teachers College Press, Columbia University; Harms, T. & Clifford R. (1990). *Infant toddler environment rating scale.* New York, NY: Teachers College Press, Columbia University; Harms, T. & Clifford R. (1989). *The family day care rating scale.* New York, NY: Teachers College Press, Columbia University.

42. Of course, high turnover among center staff also has negative effects on children's well being.

43. Cost, Quality, and Outcome Study Team. (1995). *Cost, quality, and child outcomes in child care centers: Public report.* Denver, CO: University of Colorado at Denver.

44. To aid policymakers, practitioners, child care resource and referral agencies and others working to expand regulated child care resources in the communities of Illinois and Maryland, Appendices A and B list the zip codes in each state by county, concentration of low-income individuals, and June 1998 numbers of center and family child care providers and slots. Also see Maryland Committee for Children. (1996). *Maryland child care demographics.* Baltimore, MD: Maryland Committee for Children. For another example of listings of child care supply indicators by zip code for another state, see Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE) and California Child Care Resource & Referral Network. (1998). *Child care indicators 1998, Part I: Preliminary figures,* and *Part II: County aggregates, working poor families, child care workforce,* (Research Series 98-2). Berkeley, CA: University of California, Berkeley School of Education and Stanford University, School of Education, Policy Analysis for California Education (PACE).

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Appendix A

Number of Regulated Child Care Slots, Centers, and Homes by County, Zip Code, and Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals in Illinois in June 1998

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Adams County	62301	Very high	34	2,340	146	1,243
	62305	Very high	3	300	1	8
	62306	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62312	Very high	2	40	0	0
	62320	Very high	0	0	8	68
	62324	Very high	0	0	4	31
	62325	High	0	0	3	27
	62338	Very high	0	0	2	14
	62339	High	2	54	2	24
	62343	Very high	1	20	0	0
	62347	Very high	1	15	0	0
	62351	Very high	3	76	2	17
	62360	Very high	0	0	7	51
	62376	High	0	0	1	6
Alexander County	62914	Very high	2	207	4	29
	62957	Very high	1	34	1	7
	62961	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62988	Very high	2	70	0	0
	62990	Very high	0	0	3	24
Bond County	62086	Very high	1	20	0	0
	62246	High	6	280	8	56
	62262	Very high	0	0	1	9
	62275	High	1	20	3	21
Boone County	61008	Medium	5	183	46	367
	61011	Low	1	10	2	21
	61012	Medium	1	30	1	8
	61016	Low	0	0	2	18
	61038	Medium	0	0	3	21
	61065	Medium	2	38	8	58
	61073	Low	0	0	4	25
	61080	High	0	0	4	34
	61107	Medium	0	0	4	44
	61111	Medium	2	107	25	182
Brown County	62353	Very high	4	116	12	84
Bureau County	61320	High	0	0	3	28
	61330	High	0	0	1	12
	61337	High	2	41	0	0
	61342	High	1	75	2	14
	61345	Very high	0	0	1	8
	61349	High	0	0	1	7
	61356	High	6	291	7	47
	61361	Very high	1	18	0	0
	61362	High	2	34	6	56
	61376	Very high	2	34	2	11
	61379	High	1	28	4	29
Calhoun County	62047	Very high	5	127	0	0
Carroll County	61046	High	0	0	7	63
	61051	High	0	0	1	8
	61053	High	0	0	7	68
	61074	Very high	3	88	3	19
	61078	Medium	1	20	2	17
Cass County	62611	High	1	50	4	27
	62612	High	0	0	2	24
	62618	Very high	6	410	17	135
	62627	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62691	Very high	2	70	1	5

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Champaign County	61801	Very high	26	1,763	85	616
	61816	Medium	0	0	2	12
	61820	Very high	19	1,568	39	260
	61821	Medium	26	2,411	144	1,054
	61824	Medium	1	462	1	3
	61826	Medium	0	0	1	7
	61843	Medium	2	84	6	46
	61847	Medium	0	0	1	12
	61849	High	2	40	7	49
	61851	High	0	0	1	4
	61853	Medium	5	275	33	238
	61859	Medium	0	0	5	32
	61864	Low	0	0	5	34
	61866	High	7	536	37	256
	61872	Very high	1	20	3	21
	61873	Medium	1	63	10	73
	61874	High	6	457	1	6
	61875	Low	0	0	2	11
	61877	High	1	40	9	60
	61878	Medium	0	0	3	22
	61880	High	1	62	13	82
	61956	High	0	0	3	17
Christian County	62075	Very high	0	0	2	22
	62531	High	1	30	3	30
	62545	High	1	26	0	0
	62546	High	1	42	2	22
	62547	Very high	1	10	1	8
	62550	High	0	0	1	6
	62557	Very high	1	33	7	63
	62558	Medium	1	64	4	39
	62567	Very high	1	34	1	8
	62568	High	6	417	18	165
Clark County	62420	Very high	2	32	14	114
	62441	High	4	80	7	62
	62442	Very high	2	53	6	37
	62474	Very high	0	0	1	4
Clay County	62426	Very high	0	0	3	30
	62824	Very high	0	0	2	23
	62839	Very high	1	32	14	139
	62858	Very high	0	0	2	14
	62899	Very high	0	0	1	9
Clinton County	62215	Medium	2	70	0	0
	62218	High	1	10	7	63
	62230	Medium	4	118	9	66
	62231	Very high	2	84	22	167
	62245	High	2	36	4	31
	62265	Medium	1	18	7	56
	62293	Medium	2	34	12	94
	62471	Very high	2	93	7	58
	62801	Very high	4	260	19	172
Coles County	61912	Very high	1	14	6	46
	61920	Very high	9	368	50	380
	61931	High	1	25	2	13
	61938	Very high	18	665	55	394
	61943	High	1	20	2	18
	62440	High	1	17	2	15
	62447	High	3	46	2	14
	62469	High	0	0	2	14

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Cook County	60004	Low	15	1,223	16	105
	60005	Low	10	516	6	39
	60007	Low	15	1,031	16	136
	60008	Low	8	571	3	23
	60010	Low	11	422	2	15
	60016	Medium	21	1,698	10	78
	60018	Medium	10	564	5	34
	60022	Low	6	309	1	8
	60025	Low	21	1,048	9	85
	60053	Low	10	593	4	26
	60056	Low	13	1,148	13	97
	60062	Low	13	932	9	53
	60067	Low	31	1,459	15	114
	60068	Low	5	515	3	24
	60070	Medium	7	489	1	8
	60074	Medium	1	138	1	6
	60076	Low	14	754	5	35
	60077	Medium	8	404	4	26
	60089	Low	7	619	5	33
	60090	Low	5	635	5	33
	60091	Low	11	679	5	37
	60093	Low	12	635	0	0
	60103	Low	12	956	19	123
	60104	Medium	6	200	18	106
	60107	Low	4	301	15	93
	60118	Low	1	129	1	12
	60120	High	5	710	7	46
	60126	Low	2	49	1	7
	60130	Medium	4	246	6	50
	60131	Medium	2	135	1	8
	60141	High	1	64	0	0
	60153	High	12	756	45	340
	60154	Low	4	163	1	10
	60160	Medium	3	440	2	16
	60162	Low	3	154	6	40
	60163	Low	0	0	5	36
	60164	Medium	2	95	6	33
	60165	High	1	303	0	0
	60171	Medium	1	35	4	36
	60172	Low	1	73	1	5
	60173	Medium	2	303	1	6
	60176	Medium	1	30	1	4
	60193	Low	10	762	15	107
	60194	Low	15	1,335	17	109
	60195	Low	12	776	16	125
	60201	High	34	1,906	15	95
	60202	Medium	12	869	26	189
	60203	Low	0	0	1	8
	60204	Medium	1	50	0	0
	60301	Medium	1	82	0	0
	60302	Medium	19	1,191	11	100
	60304	Low	9	591	16	128
	60305	Low	4	277	4	34
	60402	Medium	11	468	12	101
	60406	High	6	555	0	0
	60409	High	4	266	9	69
	60411	Very high	9	593	14	107
	60415	Medium	1	64	0	0
	60419	Medium	3	242	28	183
	60422	Low	4	298	1	10
	60423	Low	7	794	1	8

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Cook County	60425	Medium	1	50	3	27
	60426	Very high	14	1,016	30	213
	60429	Medium	4	290	13	97
	60430	Low	6	291	7	56
	60438	Low	5	306	2	15
	60439	Low	4	303	2	11
	60441	Medium	9	216	7	51
	60443	Medium	5	332	8	71
	60445	Medium	5	267	2	13
	60452	Low	6	452	4	27
	60453	Medium	9	544	2	14
	60455	Medium	3	202	2	21
	60457	Medium	0	0	1	8
	60458	Medium	3	146	0	0
	60459	Medium	1	85	2	15
	60461	Low	1	50	0	0
	60462	Low	11	888	1	6
	60463	Low	6	437	2	16
	60464	Low	3	274	0	0
	60465	Low	6	476	1	5
	60466	Medium	18	902	7	56
	60471	Medium	2	148	2	12
	60472	Very high	2	163	6	46
	60473	Low	9	696	13	103
	60475	High	1	48	1	6
	60477	Low	11	893	2	17
	60478	Medium	1	120	20	130
	60482	Medium	2	216	0	0
	60513	Medium	4	162	6	45
	60521	Low	3	177	0	0
	60525	Low	21	1337	8	58
	605[illegible]	Medium	3	139	1	8
	60540	Low	2	50	0	0
	60558	Low	3	279	1	6
	60601	Low	1	72	0	0
	60602	Very high	1	16	0	0
	60603	High	1	250	0	0
	60605	High	4	264	1	12
	60606	Low	2	205	0	0
	60607	Very high	10	736	0	0
	60608	Very high	24	1,240	7	60
	60609	Very high	24	1,390	9	74
	60610	Very high	14	741	4	30
	60611	Medium	4	413	0	0
	60612	Very high	32	1,772	10	71
	60613	High	12	567	5	37
	60614	Medium	13	997	6	42
	60615	Very high	12	784	10	67
	60616	Very high	18	976	2	14
	60617	Very high	30	1,450	54	421
	60618	Very high	19	980	15	105
	60619	Very high	35	1,761	59	432
	60620	Very high	32	1,781	93	725
	60621	Very high	16	759	19	134
	60622	Very high	19	1,269	7	52
	60623	Very high	31	1,769	23	152
	60624	Very high	31	1,345	33	246
	60625	Very high	15	1,009	18	136
	60626	Very high	15	634	14	90
	60627	Very high	3	310	5	36
	60628	Very high	42	2,757	83	637

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Cook County	60629	High	15	824	26	191
	60630	Medium	5	164	5	36
	60631	Low	7	333	7	58
	60632	High	8	452	3	27
	60633	Medium	7	400	0	0
	60634	Medium	11	759	10	86
	60635	Medium	3	214	15	118
	60636	Very high	14	938	36	259
	60637	Very high	27	2,509	8	58
	60638	Medium	9	589	8	65
	60639	Very high	20	960	36	268
	60640	Very high	21	1,519	18	119
	60641	High	4	199	17	144
	60642	Medium	3	117	0	0
	60643	High	14	1083	46	362
	60644	Very high	20	857	51	382
	60645	Medium	9	563	13	97
	60646	Low	7	332	4	33
	60647	Very high	30	1,338	14	106
	60649	Very high	26	1,462	29	213
	60650	Very high	7	371	6	48
	60651	Very high	25	1,161	75	542
	60652	Medium	6	254	18	143
	60653	Very high	18	912	9	62
	60655	Medium	1	59	1	8
	60656	Medium	6	429	2	13
	60657	High	13	577	6	37
	60658	Medium	1	19	1	7
	60659	High	7	441	6	68
	60660	Very high	8	638	10	91
	60661	Medium	2	58	0	0
	60707	Low	1	200	0	0
	60827	Medium	5	201	14	94
Crawford County	62413	High	0	0	1	12
	62433	Very high	1	28	1	6
	62449	High	2	55	5	38
	62451	Very high	1	20	3	24
	62454	High	6	188	15	138
	62466	Very high	0	0	2	15
Cumberland County	62428	Very high	1	10	5	36
	62447	High	0	0	5	33
	62468	Very high	3	35	4	26
De Witt County	61727	High	7	242	10	73
	61735	High	0	0	1	8
	61736	Medium	1	20	3	27
	61777	High	0	0	1	12
	61778	High	0	0	1	6
	61842	Medium	0	0	12	103
DeKalb County	60115	Very high	25	1,261	25	172
	60135	Medium	4	182	9	63
	60140	Medium	2	111	5	38
	60145	Low	0	0	4	33
	60146	High	1	20	3	23
	60150	Medium	1	50	6	34
	60151	Medium	0	0	9	61
	60178	Medium	8	320	26	178
	60520	Medium	1	12	1	6
	60530	Medium	0	0	1	4
	60548	Medium	2	110	5	43

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
DeKalb County	60550	High	1	16	1	5
	60552	Medium	2	70	0	0
	60556	High	2	34	2	17
Douglas County	61910	High	2	68	3	20
	61911	Very high	2	27	3	21
	61913	High	0	0	2	20
	61919	High	0	0	1	5
	61942	Very high	0	0	1	5
	61953	High	3	76	17	122
	61956	High	1	34	3	20
DuPage County	60101	Medium	12	818	7	50
	60103	Low	7	441	17	121
	60106	Medium	7	461	4	29
	60108	Low	8	593	4	29
	60126	Low	14	1,146	20	143
	60137	Low	22	1,590	23	189
	60139	Low	10	613	20	138
	60143	Low	6	409	4	34
	60148	Low	27	1,783	39	270
	60157	Low	2	76	0	0
	60172	Low	8	459	13	93
	60181	Low	15	756	18	126
	60185	Medium	13	740	10	66
	60187	Low	25	1,374	53	372
	60188	Low	14	1,009	34	237
	60190	Low	5	359	8	52
	60191	Low	5	246	1	10
	60439	Low	0	0	1	8
	60504	Low	9	500	37	267
	60514	Low	7	646	5	45
	60515	Low	21	1,671	11	91
	60516	Low	8	354	12	103
	60517	Low	10	658	20	162
	60521	Low	12	709	7	49
	60523	Low	2	253	0	0
	60532	Low	12	1,093	19	149
	60540	Low	29	2,079	32	234
	60555	Low	9	498	27	198
	60559	Low	22	1,531	12	98
	60563	Low	20	1,188	16	124
	60564	Low	10	990	16	134
	60565	Low	11	584	30	256
Edgar County	61924	Very high	1	18	6	49
	61933	Very high	1	8	3	25
	61940	Very high	0	0	1	10
	61944	Very high	9	191	26	219
Edwards County	62476	Very high	1	15	0	0
	62806	Very high	3	41	6	53
	62818	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62844	Very high	0	0	3	32
	62863	High	3	157	6	45
Effingham County	62401	High	15	556	52	470
	62411	High	2	67	6	47
	62414	Very high	0	0	2	20
	62424	Medium	0	0	1	8
	62443	Very high	1	10	1	11
	62461	Very high	0	0	2	15
	62467	High	0	0	5	40
	62473	High	0	0	1	10

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Fayette County	62080	Very high	1	20	1	10
	62418	Very high	1	20	4	32
	62422	Very high	2	28	0	0
	62458	Very high	1	74	3	21
	62471	Very high	1	90	11	108
	62880	High	0	0	1	7
	62885	Very high	0	0	1	6
Ford County	60936	High	2	38	19	149
	60946	Very high	1	30	0	0
	60948	High	0	0	2	13
	60957	High	2	101	16	99
	60959	Very high	1	30	0	0
	60960	Very high	0	0	2	12
Franklin County	62812	Very high	8	344	10	104
	62822	Very high	4	115	2	24
	62860	Very high	1	30	0	0
	62865	Very high	0	0	1	10
	62884	Very high	1	36	0	0
	62896	Very high	3	74	11	85
	62999	Very high	1	40	2	17
Fulton County	61415	Very high	1	20	0	0
	61427	Very high	1	30	0	0
	61432	Very high	1	19	0	0
	61441	Very high	0	0	2	21
	61482	High	2	26	0	0
	61501	Very high	3	62	0	0
	61520	Very high	7	345	2	19
	61531	High	2	33	1	7
	61533	High	1	16	0	0
	61542	Very high	1	17	2	13
	61544	Very high	1	15	0	0
Gallatin County	62869	Very high	2	60	0	0
	62954	Very high	1	30	0	0
	62979	Very high	0	0	1	8
Greene County	62016	Very high	1	31	5	36
	62044	Very high	1	40	0	0
	62082	Very high	1	30	7	47
	62092	Very high	2	58	4	29
Grundy County	60407	Very high	1	15	2	20
	60416	Medium	4	77	2	19
	60424	High	1	54	0	0
	60444	Medium	0	0	1	6
	60447	Medium	3	82	4	27
	60450	Medium	7	389	12	91
	60481	Medium	1	26	2	14
	60541	Medium	0	0	1	7
Hamilton County	62817	Very high	0	0	1	12
	62859	Very high	4	280	3	22
Hancock County	61450	Very high	2	60	7	52
	62311	Very high	0	0	4	40
	62316	Very high	0	0	2	19
	62318	High	0	0	1	8
	62321	Very high	6	192	15	129
	62330	High	2	42	6	48
	62334	High	1	18	0	0
	62341	High	1	40	15	149
	62358	High	0	0	3	40

46 BEST COPY AVAILABLE

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Hancock County	62367	Very high	1	18	1	6
	62379	High	0	0	4	45
	62380	Very high	0	0	1	5
Hardin County	62931	Very high	1	20	1	7
	62982	Very high	1	31	0	0
Henderson County	61418	Very high	1	52	1	7
	61437	High	0	0	3	32
	61469	Very high	0	0	2	15
	61480	Very high	1	32	3	33
Henry County	61234	High	1	20	1	8
	61235	High	0	0	2	16
	61238	Very high	1	40	7	56
	61241	High	1	30	6	40
	61254	Medium	4	346	4	34
	61262	High	0	0	1	11
	61273	Medium	2	49	10	84
	61277	High	0	0	1	8
	61413	High	1	20	3	27
	61434	Very high	3	89	10	72
	61443	Very high	4	214	17	127
Iroquois County	60911	Medium	0	0	3	28
	60912	Very high	0	0	1	7
	60918	Medium	1	27	2	18
	60922	Medium	4	150	3	26
	60927	High	0	0	3	19
	60928	High	0	0	1	7
	60930	High	1	30	4	25
	60931	High	1	10	1	8
	60938	Very high	1	15	3	23
	60941	Medium	0	0	2	11
	60942	Very high	0	0	7	55
	60951	Medium	0	0	3	21
	60953	Very high	1	20	4	32
	60955	Very high	0	0	2	12
	60964	Very high	4	288	5	29
	60966	High	1	10	2	20
	60968	High	1	20	1	6
	60970	Very high	8	244	19	145
	60973	High	1	87	0	0
Jackson County	62901	Very high	26	2,287	11	80
	62916	Very high	0	0	2	14
	62920	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62924	Very high	1	36	0	0
	62940	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62942	Very high	0	0	1	6
	62958	High	1	100	0	0
	62966	Very high	6	427	17	132
Jasper County	62448	Very high	3	76	16	126
	62480	Very high	0	0	5	45
	62481	Very high	0	0	1	12
Jefferson County	62814	High	2	26	2	16
	62816	Very high	0	0	2	14
	62830	High	0	0	2	23
	62846	Very high	1	8	1	8
	62864	Very high	14	819	32	297
	62889	Very high	2	22	1	7
	62894	Very high	3	36	1	8
	62898	Medium	3	36	1	11

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Jersey County	62012	High	4	158	4	29
	62022	High	0	0	3	25
	62028	Medium	1	20	0	0
	62037	Very high	0	0	2	17
	62052	High	7	351	21	146
	62063	High	0	0	2	17
Jo Daviess County	61025	High	2	48	1	6
	61028	High	0	0	2	12
	61036	High	2	35	12	81
	61041	High	1	15	4	28
	61048	Medium	0	0	2	18
	61062	High	2	26	0	0
	61075	Medium	1	15	0	0
	61085	High	2	34	1	5
	61087	High	2	44	5	36
Johnson County	62912	Very high	0	0	1	6
	62923	Very high	1	20	0	0
	62939	Very high	1	40	4	38
	62991	High	1	15	0	0
	62995	Very high	2	68	1	8
Kane County	60102	Low	2	216	12	80
	60110	High	4	244	7	51
	60118	Low	3	273	4	24
	60119	Low	3	107	7	74
	60120	High	9	785	3	22
	60123	Medium	19	1,323	25	171
	60134	Low	9	662	4	35
	60136	Low	0	0	1	6
	60140	Medium	0	0	1	6
	60142	Medium	3	126	0	0
	60151	Medium	0	0	1	6
	60174	Low	18	1,137	14	107
	60175	Low	1	30	5	38
	60177	Low	5	236	9	65
Kane County	60505	Very high	8	366	12	85
	60506	Medium	20	1,363	29	206
	60507	Medium	5	190	0	0
	60510	Low	12	876	11	76
	60511	Low	0	0	1	6
	60538	Medium	1	36	4	29
	60542	Medium	4	192	2	12
	60554	Low	1	40	2	17
Kankakee County	60901	Very high	31	1834	48	408
	60913	High	1	60	2	16
	60914	Medium	9	714	26	202
	60915	High	4	165	21	178
	60940	Medium	0	0	2	20
	60941	Medium	1	17	3	20
	60950	Medium	3	318	8	64
	60954	Very high	4	167	4	27
	60964	Very high	0	0	3	19
Kendall County	60447	Medium	0	0	1	8
	60512	High	1	25	0	0
	60538	Medium	7	740	15	92
	60541	Medium	0	0	2	16
	60543	Low	4	186	11	81
	60545	Medium	6	310	4	31
	60560	Medium	4	177	3	23

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Knox County	61401	Very high	21	959	38	330
	61410	Very high	2	51	6	55
	61414	High	0	0	2	11
	61448	Medium	5	145	8	73
	61467	High	1	17	2	13
	61472	High	0	0	1	7
	61485	High	1	34	1	12
	61489	Very high	1	17	0	0
	61572	High	0	0	1	7
La Salle County	60518	High	1	18	1	6
	60551	High	1	32	0	0
	61301	Very high	6	230	3	21
	61325	High	0	0	2	12
	61341	High	2	78	1	8
	61342	High	5	156	6	43
	61348	High	2	85	3	20
	61350	High	8	259	11	109
	61354	High	0	0	15	125
	61360	Medium	1	10	1	12
	61364	Very high	7	305	4	34
	61370	High	0	0	1	6
Lake County	60002	Medium	7	385	10	77
	60010	Low	6	446	5	52
	60015	Low	15	785	7	53
	60020	Medium	4	280	3	22
	60030	Low	21	1,656	21	144
	60031	Low	13	1,247	14	100
	60035	Low	15	1,129	3	18
	60040	Medium	2	88	0	0
	60041	Medium	3	289	9	66
	60044	Low	4	872	3	18
	60045	Low	17	1,922	2	15
	60046	Low	16	1,208	22	154
	60047	Low	13	1,408	30	226
	60048	Low	18	1,200	6	52
	60060	Low	16	1,126	30	206
	60061	Low	11	1,455	4	30
	60064	Very high	12	1,101	14	110
	60069	Low	5	517	2	15
	60073	Medium	7	690	20	140
	60083	Medium	0	0	2	12
	60084	Low	4	302	5	36
	60085	High	24	2,438	38	268
	60087	Medium	4	220	20	140
	60088	Very high	2	258	0	0
	60089	Low	1	141	7	59
	60096	Medium	1	30	5	30
	60099	High	8	430	22	146
Lawrence County	62410	Very high	2	50	0	0
	62417	Very high	2	85	4	27
	62439	Very high	6	135	9	85
	62460	Very high	1	15	0	0
	62466	Very high	0	0	1	8
Lee County	60530	Medium	0	0	1	12
	61006	Medium	1	19	6	48
	61021	High	10	533	12	101
	61031	High	0	0	2	13
	61310	High	0	0	2	13
	61318	High	0	0	3	26

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Lee County	61353	Medium	1	50	0	0
	61367	Medium	1	19	0	0
	61378	High	0	0	1	7
Livingston County	60420	High	6	143	0	0
	60460	Medium	2	71	0	0
	60921	Very high	2	50	0	0
	60929	High	0	0	1	6
	61726	Medium	3	44	2	13
	61739	Medium	2	50	14	97
	61740	High	0	0	2	16
	61741	Very high	1	22	3	21
	61744	High	2	29	2	16
	61764	High	9	413	17	136
	61769	Medium	1	20	1	7
Logan County	61721	High	0	0	1	12
	61723	High	1	30	1	8
	62548	High	1	32	6	54
	62635	Very high	1	40	1	6
	62642	Very high	0	0	2	15
	62643	High	0	0	1	8
	62656	High	8	482	25	206
	62671	Very high	1	57	0	0
Macon County	61756	Medium	2	50	2	15
	62501	High	0	0	1	8
	62513	Medium	0	0	1	11
	62514	Medium	0	0	2	14
	62521	High	17	1,343	30	213
	62522	Very high	9	647	16	127
	62523	Very high	6	261	0	0
	62526	High	12	686	37	278
	62549	Low	4	207	6	47
	62551	High	1	20	0	0
	62554	Low	2	42	1	6
	62573	Medium	1	16	2	19
Macoupin County	62002	Very high	1	60	5	35
	62014	High	4	115	1	7
	62033	Very high	3	110	2	18
	62056	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62069	High	1	40	4	26
	62088	High	2	52	8	67
	62626	High	5	183	11	89
	62640	Very high	1	36	4	38
	62674	Very high	1	10	0	0
	62690	Very high	4	179	4	30
Madison County	62001	Medium	0	0	2	21
	62002	Very high	14	1,174	16	137
	62010	Medium	6	252	10	84
	62018	Very high	0	0	2	12
	62024	High	5	239	3	20
	62025	High	15	784	16	139
	62034	Medium	8	558	9	73
	62035	Medium	2	96	13	91
	62040	High	23	1,151	30	255
	62046	Medium	1	91	0	0
	62048	High	2	43	0	0
	62060	Very high	0	0	7	52
	62061	Medium	2	44	0	0
	62067	Low	0	0	1	12
	62074	Very high	1	16	2	18

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Madison County	62084	High	4	134	1	4
	62090	Very high	1	51	6	49
	62095	High	4	109	5	42
	62097	High	1	12	2	14
	62234	Medium	13	708	21	173
	62249	Medium	5	332	15	114
	62281	Medium	0	0	4	33
	62294	Medium	4	229	9	72
Marion County	62801	Very high	7	350	17	128
	62849	Very high	1	32	1	7
	62853	High	1	10	2	12
	62854	Very high	2	54	2	17
	62870	Very high	1	16	1	16
	62881	High	6	242	14	130
	62882	Very high	1	101	0	0
	62893	High	0	0	2	18
Marshall County	61369	Very high	1	6	1	6
	61375	High	0	0	1	7
	61377	High	1	20	0	0
	61537	High	2	60	3	22
	61540	High	2	29	2	14
	61565	High	0	0	1	8
	61570	High	2	39	0	0
Mason County	61546	High	3	81	1	8
	62644	Very high	3	63	3	25
	62664	High	1	20	8	51
	62675	High	2	97	2	23
Massac County	62910	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62953	Very high	1	72	0	0
	62960	Very high	3	134	11	101
McDonough County	61422	Very high	2	48	5	39
	61438	Very high	1	20	3	20
	61440	Very high	1	60	0	0
	61455	Very high	13	810	12	113
	62326	Very high	3	105	4	31
	62374	High	0	0	1	7
McHenry County	60010	Low	2	176	1	6
	60012	Low	1	36	2	15
	60013	Low	12	820	14	102
	60014	Low	38	2,926	32	206
	60021	Low	0	0	3	14
	60033	High	5	196	16	134
	60034	Medium	1	30	0	0
	60042	Medium	1	76	16	107
	60050	Medium	25	1,112	25	179
	60071	Medium	2	152	4	33
	60081	Low	1	92	3	21
	60097	Medium	1	30	2	10
	60098	Medium	20	913	9	59
	60102	Low	8	764	11	86
	60142	Medium	2	69	0	0
	60152	Medium	3	97	14	110
	60180	Medium	0	0	2	15
McLean County	61701	High	42	2,342	40	293
	61704	Medium	22	1,662	52	397
	61722	High	0	0	1	8
	61724	High	0	0	1	6
	61725	Medium	0	0	1	6

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
McLean County	61726	Medium	1	40	2	13
	61728	High	1	20	1	12
	61730	Very high	0	0	1	8
	61732	Medium	2	74	1	12
	61736	Medium	0	0	1	12
	61744	High	0	0	1	5
	61745	Medium	2	80	9	72
	61748	Medium	0	0	2	20
	61752	High	4	153	6	41
	61753	Medium	2	40	9	70
	61754	High	2	80	0	0
	61761	Very high	30	1,694	38	293
	61770	High	1	40	3	30
	61776	Medium	0	0	3	19
Menard County	62613	High	2	93	4	31
	62642	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62675	High	3	118	3	22
	62688	High	0	0	3	23
Mercer County	61231	High	5	211	6	47
	61272	High	1	16	0	0
	61279	Medium	0	0	1	8
	61281	Medium	2	104	2	14
	61412	Very high	1	16	0	0
	61465	High	1	54	2	13
	61486	High	1	30	0	0
Monroe County	62236	Medium	6	381	6	47
	62248	Medium	0	0	1	8
	62278	High	0	0	2	13
	62298	Medium	6	376	6	43
Montgomery County	62017	Very high	1	152	0	0
	62049	Very high	4	128	8	62
	62056	Very high	4	212	8	57
	62075	Very high	1	82	4	40
	62533	High	0	0	2	24
	62560	High	1	48	0	0
	62572	Very high	1	13	0	0
Morgan County	62601	High	0	0	1	8
	62631	Very high	0	0	1	6
	62638	High	1	10	2	12
	62650	High	12	921	50	389
	62651	High	0	0	1	11
	62665	High	2	32	2	17
	62668	High	0	0	1	8
	62692	High	1	18	7	58
	62694	Very high	1	40	6	48
Moultrie County	61914	High	0	0	5	39
	61928	High	0	0	1	7
	61929	Medium	0	0	2	12
	61937	Very high	1	17	3	19
	61951	High	5	194	10	83
Ogle County	60129	Very high	0	0	2	10
	61007	Medium	0	0	1	6
	61010	Medium	3	53	13	100
	61015	Medium	0	0	1	7
	61020	High	0	0	3	18
	61021	High	1	34	0	0
	61030	High	0	0	4	27
	61039	High	0	0	1	11

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Ogle County	61047	Medium	0	0	1	6
	61052	Medium	1	16	1	6
	61054	High	3	44	7	56
	61061	High	6	214	10	74
	61064	High	2	44	1	8
	61068	High	4	181	16	127
	61084	Medium	1	20	2	14
	61102	Very high	0	0	1	7
Peoria County	61517	Medium	1	16	1	10
	61523	Medium	5	124	7	63
	61525	Low	2	35	6	42
	61528	Medium	1	63	0	0
	61529	High	2	41	1	5
	61533	High	0	0	1	8
	61547	Medium	0	0	4	28
	61559	Medium	4	138	3	23
	61569	Medium	1	10	0	0
	61602	Very high	3	165	0	0
	61603	Very high	17	1,184	13	100
	61604	High	19	954	35	257
	61605	Very high	20	1,362	5	41
	61606	Very high	6	131	2	16
	61607	Medium	6	248	12	100
	61614	Medium	19	1,250	16	120
	61615	Medium	11	731	12	98
Perry County	62237	Very high	0	0	1	5
	62274	High	1	20	2	27
	62832	Very high	4	178	2	14
Piatt County	61813	High	0	0	6	47
	61818	Medium	1	19	9	68
	61830	High	0	0	1	8
	61839	High	0	0	2	20
	61854	Medium	0	0	4	26
	61856	Medium	4	190	33	235
	61913	High	0	0	1	8
Pike County	62312	Very high	0	0	4	29
	62314	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62323	Medium	1	60	1	7
	62340	Very high	0	0	7	61
	62345	Very high	0	0	2	13
	62352	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62356	Very high	0	0	1	6
	62360	Very high	1	36	0	0
	62362	Very high	1	18	1	11
	62363	Very high	3	112	26	207
	62366	Very high	1	18	1	8
Pope County	62938	Very high	1	20	0	0
Pulaski County	62926	Very high	1	40	5	34
	62941	Very high	1	24	0	0
	62963	Very high	0	0	1	2
	62964	Very high	2	198	4	29
	62976	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62992	Very high	2	87	2	16
	62996	Very high	0	0	1	8
Putnam County	61326	High	3	59	1	8
	61327	High	1	19	2	13
Randolph County	62233	High	3	59	12	97
	62242	Very high	1	20	0	0

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Randolph County	62272	Very high	1	17	1	7
	62278	High	1	13	3	19
	62286	High	3	70	4	31
	62288	High	1	17	3	22
	62297	Medium	0	0	1	7
Richland County	62425	Very high	0	0	3	28
	62450	Very high	6	262	24	201
	62868	Very high	0	0	1	8
Rock Island County	61201	Very high	28	1,464	41	301
	61232	Medium	0	0	1	7
	61240	High	2	56	3	25
	61244	High	11	514	13	92
	61256	High	0	0	2	13
	61257	High	0	0	1	10
	61259	Medium	0	0	1	7
	61264	High	4	222	13	90
	61265	High	32	2,043	52	382
	61275	Medium	2	67	1	16
	61279	Medium	0	0	1	12
	61282	Very high	8	365	3	21
	61284	High	1	45	1	5
	61299	Very high	1	104	0	0
Saline County	62917	Very high	1	18	2	20
	62930	Very high	4	136	4	41
	62935	Very high	0	0	1	8
	62946	Very high	4	175	14	159
Sangamon County	62515	High	0	0	2	24
	62520	Medium	0	0	2	14
	62530	High	1	30	6	56
	62539	Medium	1	25	3	30
	62558	Medium	1	50	0	0
	62561	Medium	2	100	11	109
	62563	Medium	2	107	9	71
	62615	High	3	180	24	201
	62625	Medium	1	28	0	0
	62629	Medium	8	494	21	186
	62661	Very high	0	0	2	15
	62670	High	2	40	3	19
	62677	Medium	2	74	4	34
	62684	Low	4	229	8	70
	62693	Medium	1	50	2	23
	62701	Very high	4	242	0	0
	62702	High	27	2,181	74	632
	62703	Very high	37	2,097	63	513
	62704	Medium	28	2,342	46	357
	62707	Medium	8	591	29	256
Schuyler County	61452	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62624	Very high	0	0	1	4
	62681	Very high	1	80	15	109
Scott County	62621	High	0	0	2	14
	62694	Very high	0	0	6	46
Shelby County	61957	High	1	16	3	23
	62463	High	0	0	3	24
	62550	High	1	19	0	0
	62565	Very high	6	115	8	64
	62571	Very high	0	0	2	14
St. Clair County	62201	Very high	14	1,313	8	60
	62203	Very high	2	61	34	244

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
St. Clair County	62204	Very high	2	64	22	163
	62205	Very high	8	450	28	210
	62206	Very high	8	344	28	193
	62207	Very high	3	148	25	178
	62208	Medium	5	168	24	175
	62220	High	12	1,116	17	134
	62221	Medium	12	761	18	133
	62223	Medium	10	710	31	229
	62225	Very high	3	488	1	340
	62232	High	1	85	5	49
	62234	Medium	0	0	5	36
	62239	High	3	104	4	35
	62240	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62243	Medium	3	83	3	23
	62254	High	2	74	2	16
	62257	Very high	2	31	0	0
	62258	High	5	183	5	33
	62260	Medium	4	109	5	47
	62264	High	2	37	2	18
	62269	Medium	6	407	26	191
	62285	High	2	100	0	0
Stark County	61421	Very high	0	0	2	13
	61483	Very high	2	80	3	26
	61491	High	2	57	1	8
Stephenson County	61018	Medium	2	39	5	37
	61019	Medium	0	0	3	23
	61032	High	17	972	58	433
	61039	High	0	0	2	18
	61048	Medium	1	41	7	57
	61050	Medium	0	0	1	8
	61060	Medium	1	16	5	41
	61062	High	1	30	2	15
	61067	High	0	0	2	15
	61070	High	0	0	2	12
	61089	Very high	1	30	4	41
Tazewell County	61534	Medium	0	0	1	10
	61550	Low	6	367	13	100
	61554	High	14	687	28	227
	61568	Medium	1	70	1	12
	61571	Medium	8	338	15	119
	61611	High	15	702	29	219
	61721	High	0	0	1	6
	61733	Medium	0	0	2	18
	61734	High	2	25	1	8
	61755	High	1	15	1	7
	61759	High	1	29	0	0
Union County	62906	Very high	4	293	4	43
	62920	Very high	1	45	0	0
	62952	Very high	2	105	4	33
	62998	Very high	1	30	0	0
Vermilion County	60942	Very high	3	83	17	133
	60960	Very high	0	0	1	6
	60963	Very high	0	0	8	65
	61812	High	0	0	1	9
	61814	Medium	0	0	2	17
	61817	Medium	2	36	3	28
	61832	Very high	22	1,794	61	481
	61833	Very high	0	0	3	27
	61841	High	0	0	1	8

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Vermilion County	61844	Very high	0	0	3	16
	61846	Very high	2	70	10	77
	61850	High	0	0	1	6
	61858	High	2	79	9	66
	61865	High	1	14	3	30
	61876	Very high	1	34	3	24
	61883	Very high	2	74	8	65
Wabash County	62863	High	1	100	8	51
Warren County	61412	Very high	0	0	2	20
	61423	High	1	76	0	0
	61462	Very high	10	376	20	143
	61473	High	1	12	0	0
Washington County	62263	High	2	53	7	66
	62271	High	2	76	0	0
	62803	High	2	43	1	6
	62808	Very high	0	0	3	20
Wayne County	62823	Very high	0	0	1	9
	62837	Very high	3	156	12	115
	62886	Very high	0	0	1	7
	62895	Very high	1	20	0	0
White County	62821	Very high	4	196	3	32
	62835	Very high	3	60	0	0
	62844	Very high	3	70	0	0
Whiteside County	61071	Very high	3	67	9	82
	61081	High	12	450	11	106
	61230	Very high	1	10	0	0
	61243	Very high	0	0	1	9
	61250	High	2	60	1	7
	61252	High	2	70	0	0
	61261	High	1	30	0	0
	61270	Medium	4	85	1	9
	61277	High	3	78	1	6
Will County	60401	Medium	1	40	1	11
	60408	Medium	1	40	3	19
	60410	Medium	5	272	11	81
	60417	Medium	11	626	5	53
	60421	Medium	1	20	3	20
	60423	Low	1	143	1	6
	60431	Very high	8	457	20	161
	60432	Very high	6	334	3	28
	60433	High	6	329	14	103
	60435	Medium	27	1807	43	372
	60436	Medium	13	855	12	75
	60440	Medium	17	1,354	70	491
	60441	Medium	22	1,050	14	114
	60442	Low	3	86	3	27
	60447	Medium	0	0	1	11
	60448	Medium	6	498	5	42
	60449	Medium	0	0	2	28
	60451	Low	7	397	8	55
	60466	Medium	3	221	7	55
	60468	Medium	0	0	1	5
	60475	High	0	0	2	16
	60481	Medium	5	128	1	10
	60544	Low	5	149	21	152
	60564	Low	0	0	1	10
	60565	Low	1	20	1	8

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County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Williamson County	62918	Very high	4	180	15	115
	62922	Very high	1	24	0	0
	62948	Very high	8	463	16	139
	62951	Very high	4	150	2	12
	62959	Very high	6	491	17	138
	62974	Very high	0	0	1	8
Winnebago County	61016	Low	1	20	7	52
	61019	Medium	0	0	1	4
	61024	Very high	1	12	3	23
	61063	Medium	1	19	8	55
	61072	Medium	5	186	12	94
	61073	Low	3	130	14	109
	61080	High	1	40	11	94
	61088	Medium	3	58	15	109
	61101	Very high	11	784	47	368
	61102	Very high	11	645	29	244
	61103	High	12	714	34	251
	61104	Very high	12	692	30	222
	61107	Medium	14	831	31	259
	61108	Medium	13	861	30	221
	61109	High	12	791	43	329
	61111	Medium	19	1226	71	573
Woodford County	61530	High	5	161	1	7
	61545	Very high	1	19	0	0
	61548	Medium	5	108	0	0
	61561	High	1	20	0	0
	61729	Medium	1	8	0	0
	61738	High	2	79	5	31
	61760	High	1	40	4	34

Note: Zip code concentrations of low-income individuals are based on the 1990 U.S. census. Zip codes that span counties appear in the listings for both counties.

Appendix B

Number of Regulated Child Care Slots, Centers, and Homes by County, Zip Code, and Concentrations of Low-Income Individuals in Maryland in June 1998

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Allegany County	21502	Very high	16	736	91	641
	21521	Very high	1	20	0	0
	21530	Very high	0	0	1	7
	21532	Very high	5	135	15	116
	21539	Very high	2	68	3	22
	21545	Very high	0	0	3	23
	21555	Very high	0	0	1	8
	21557	Very high	0	0	1	8
	21562	Very high	1	45	1	8
	21766	High	0	0	1	6
Anne Arundel County	20711	Medium	2	50	10	57
	20714	High	2	48	19	109
	20724	High	6	309	29	203
	20733	Medium	1	45	14	103
	20751	Medium	1	40	5	38
	20754	Low	1	88	14	97
	20755	High	6	491	0	0
	20758	Low	0	0	1	7
	20764	High	2	55	13	85
	20776	High	1	32	4	27
	20778	Medium	0	0	1	8
	20779	Low	1	45	1	8
	20794	Low	8	357	34	242
	21012	Low	11	811	41	269
	21032	Medium	4	281	14	104
	21035	Low	4	120	11	69
	21037	Medium	5	155	31	218
	21054	Low	6	586	24	168
	21056	Low	1	201	0	0
	21061	Medium	22	1,166	200	1400
	21076	Medium	5	324	28	185
	21090	Low	5	334	26	179
	21108	Low	5	322	25	183
	21113	Medium	7	314	68	465
	21114	Low	7	380	81	507
	21122	Medium	19	961	167	1103
	21140	Medium	0	0	5	34
	21144	High	4	182	98	686
	21146	Low	13	670	45	309
	21225	Very high	23	979	43	271
	21226	Very high	4	336	13	85
	21401	High	27	1,430	77	546
	21403	High	12	561	32	236
Baltimore City	21201	Very high	10	519	8	50
	21202	Very high	7	437	34	229
	21205	Very high	9	372	50	342
	21211	Very high	9	367	9	51
	21213	Very high	18	816	103	665
	21214	High	10	367	34	239
	21216	Very high	32	1,215	75	516
	21217	Very high	28	1,425	68	419
	21218	Very high	19	784	128	862
	21223	Very high	10	335	38	263
	21231	Very high	7	486	19	132
Baltimore County	21013	Low	1	30	3	22
	21030	Medium	10	545	28	180
	21043	Medium	17	927	96	639
	21051	Very high	1	30	0	0
	21053	Low	3	84	4	28
	21057	Low	2	40	2	16

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Baltimore County	21071	Medium	2	32	0	0
	21074	Medium	8	303	56	361
	21082	Low	1	30	3	20
	21087	Low	3	147	10	65
	21093	Low	20	1,365	43	297
	21102	Medium	0	0	2	16
	21104	Low	1	75	13	95
	21111	Low	2	116	9	63
	21117	Medium	24	1,766	70	458
	21120	Medium	5	151	6	39
	21128	Low	7	550	14	86
	21131	Low	4	203	4	32
	21133	Medium	14	579	86	565
	21136	Medium	17	549	107	717
	21152	Low	2	61	6	43
	21155	Medium	3	215	6	39
	21156	High	1	20	1	6
	21161	Medium	1	45	5	33
	21162	High	1	20	7	38
	21163	Very high	1	15	5	36
	21204	Medium	23	1,653	40	269
	21206	Very high	24	1071	135	923
	21207	High	51	2,338	264	1,760
	21208	Medium	17	1,290	41	269
	21209	Medium	8	464	7	50
	21210	High	16	1,060	1	8
	21212	High	18	1,148	55	382
	21215	Very high	40	1,807	150	1019
	21219	Medium	2	35	9	65
	21220	Very high	12	656	61	434
	21221	Very high	21	746	66	427
	21222	High	24	1,080	77	516
	21224	Very high	21	790	55	352
	21227	High	26	1,504	120	785
	21228	Medium	29	1,345	119	779
	21229	Very high	29	1,608	121	836
	21230	Very high	20	665	20	133
	21234	Medium	26	1,308	152	1022
	21236	Low	16	865	93	570
	21237	Very high	12	596	52	336
	21239	High	12	683	95	669
Calvert County	20639	Medium	14	603	42	283
	20657	High	6	172	62	388
	20676	Medium	4	121	7	43
	20678	High	10	238	26	180
	20685	High	3	74	16	112
	20688	Very high	2	90	2	11
	20689	Medium	1	30	1	8
	20732	Medium	2	55	21	149
	20736	Medium	12	457	19	137
Caroline County	21629	Very high	4	216	20	134
	21632	Very high	5	197	21	153
	21636	High	0	0	3	22
	21639	Very high	3	115	26	192
	21640	Very high	0	0	2	14
	21649	Very high	0	0	1	6
	21655	Very high	1	20	18	137
	21660	Very high	2	56	11	76
	21048	Medium	6	376	20	146
	21102	Medium	6	270	31	217

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Carroll County	21157	Medium	21	1,133	96	666
	21158	Medium	6	245	56	339
	21771	Low	11	463	81	534
	21776	Medium	1	12	11	77
	21784	Low	22	1,056	109	759
	21787	Very high	6	128	42	277
	21791	High	2	40	19	128
	21797	Medium	2	125	9	70
Cecil County	21637	Very high	0	0	1	7
	21901	Very high	8	502	26	176
	21903	High	1	20	8	50
	21904	High	2	70	10	66
	21911	High	0	0	24	166
	21912	Medium	0	0	3	22
	21913	Very high	3	207	1	7
	21914	Very high	1	40	2	13
	21915	High	1	15	5	32
	21917	Medium	3	191	5	30
	21918	Very high	3	70	11	74
	21919	Very high	0	0	6	44
	21921	High	15	680	111	777
Charles County	20601	Medium	10	744	80	541
	20602	Medium	16	903	107	706
	20603	Low	7	417	88	552
	20611	High	0	0	5	34
	20616	Medium	2	119	11	68
	20617	Very high	2	55	1	3
	20622	High	2	58	11	75
	20637	Medium	1	38	6	47
	20640	High	8	320	14	97
	20646	Medium	13	572	37	249
	20658	Very high	1	40	1	8
	20662	Very high	2	57	1	6
	20664	High	1	40	5	35
	20675	Medium	3	70	0	0
	20677	Medium	1	60	5	36
	20693	Medium	0	0	1	7
	20695	Medium	2	252	9	57
Dorchester County	21613	Very high	18	705	29	195
	21622	Very high	1	40	0	0
	21631	High	1	40	10	71
	21643	Very high	2	70	18	132
	21869	Very high	1	20	1	7
Frederick County	20871	Low	4	157	2	10
	21701	High	38	1,937	227	1,408
	21702	Medium	18	901	100	639
	21710	Medium	2	70	5	31
	21713	Medium	5	236	29	209
	21716	High	3	106	16	99
	21718	Medium	0	0	1	6
	21727	High	4	236	3	1
	21754	Low	3	85	18	114
	21755	Medium	2	119	20	127
	21757	Very high	0	0	5	31
	21758	High	1	10	5	34
	21769	Medium	1	28	32	220
	21770	Low	6	289	8	49
	21771	Low	2	60	52	316
	21773	Medium	2	76	15	108

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Frederick County	21777	Medium	0	0	3	16
	21780	Very high	0	0	2	12
	21783	High	3	150	25	181
	21788	High	4	165	34	226
	21793	Medium	8	298	47	295
	21798	Medium	2	60	3	21
Garrett County	21520	Very high	3	138	3	21
	21531	Very high	2	60	4	28
	21536	Very high	2	70	4	29
	21538	Very high	1	16	0	0
	21541	Very high	3	52	3	23
	21550	Very high	10	283	17	123
Harford County	21001	Very high	6	236	40	237
	21009	Low	11	622	112	696
	21014	Medium	14	746	87	621
	21015	Low	7	370	72	481
	21017	Medium	4	293	26	163
	21028	Low	2	71	5	31
	21034	Very high	1	25	6	39
	21040	Very high	5	276	102	672
	21047	Low	5	421	8	56
	21050	Low	3	156	22	162
	21078	Very high	9	417	29	189
	21084	Medium	2	113	20	152
	21085	Medium	7	548	43	300
	21132	High	1	40	6	41
	21154	High	1	48	7	54
	21160	Medium	2	45	2	15
	21620	High	8	291	16	105
Howard County	20707	Low	19	1,273	68	476
	20723	Low	7	402	115	784
	20759	Medium	1	75	4	31
	20763	High	1	15	12	75
	20777	Low	2	76	8	53
	20833	Low	1	39	10	66
	21029	Low	5	209	12	81
	21036	Medium	0	0	2	14
	21042	Low	13	904	52	371
	21044	Medium	26	1,530	92	648
	21045	Medium	37	1,927	135	894
	21046	Low	11	1,083	47	341
	21723	High	0	0	1	8
	21737	Low	1	66	2	14
	21738	Low	3	95	3	20
	21794	Low	1	45	3	17
Kent County	21628	Very high	0	0	1	6
	21635	High	0	0	3	20
	21645	Very high	1	20	3	22
	21651	Very high	1	40	6	44
	21661	Very high	2	40	8	61
	21678	Very high	3	68	5	36
Montgomery County	20783	High	12	854	50	362
	20814	Medium	13	1,068	11	76
	20815	Medium	12	462	6	31
	20816	Low	4	218	2	13
	20817	Low	24	1,228	16	101
	20818	Low	1	80	1	7
	20832	Low	14	765	35	233

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Montgomery County	20837	Low	7	143	17	110
	20838	Low	1	30	1	6
	20839	Low	1	26	0	0
	20841	Medium	0	0	1	6
	20850	Medium	30	1,287	38	259
	20851	Medium	10	474	45	298
	20852	Medium	21	1,263	27	169
	20853	Low	17	903	58	376
	20854	Low	21	1,023	22	151
	20855	Medium	13	837	22	152
	20860	High	1	40	1	6
	20861	Low	0	0	4	29
	20866	Medium	5	358	38	237
	20868	Low	1	17	0	0
	20872	Low	5	306	37	238
	20874	Medium	23	1,449	138	892
	20876	Medium	7	272	59	365
	20877	High	18	810	63	409
	20878	Medium	24	1,453	86	562
	20879	Medium	20	1,059	161	1,103
	20882	Low	5	209	17	117
	20895	Medium	13	537	25	176
	20901	Medium	24	1,308	52	343
	20902	Medium	22	1,045	73	473
	20903	Very high	9	420	20	133
	20904	Medium	32	1,573	54	361
	20905	Low	8	250	42	295
	20906	Medium	20	851	96	648
	20910	High	18	1,240	23	163
	20912	High	18	871	16	117
Prince George's County	20607	Medium	1	20	15	108
	20608	Medium	0	0	3	21
	20613	Medium	4	176	13	101
	20623	Low	0	0	4	28
	20705	Medium	13	847	44	325
	20706	Medium	19	1,143	81	579
	20708	Medium	8	225	47	330
	20710	High	2	215	7	51
	20712	Very high	3	78	6	40
	20715	Low	12	742	62	434
	20716	Low	5	398	48	329
	20720	Low	5	597	42	298
	20721	Low	6	577	51	376
	20722	High	1	15	3	22
	20735	Low	13	1,003	104	771
	20737	High	6	225	39	276
	20740	High	10	631	32	227
	20743	Very high	17	1,090	133	983
	20744	Low	24	1,376	105	779
	20745	High	12	742	68	495
	20746	High	14	816	61	443
	20747	Medium	11	685	112	819
	20748	Medium	22	1,352	107	797
	20769	Low	4	258	12	93
	20770	High	10	539	22	150
	20772	Low	12	868	77	560
	20781	High	6	475	14	102
	20782	High	14	679	28	205
	20784	Medium	13	573	68	481
	20785	Very high	36	2,574	205	1517

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Queen Anne's County	21607	Very high	0	0	3	19
	21617	High	5	209	15	93
	21619	Medium	1	15	9	60
	21623	Very high	2	50	7	48
	21638	Very high	4	168	8	49
	21657	High	0	0	4	28
	21658	Medium	0	0	3	20
	21666	Medium	6	350	34	208
	21668	Very high	2	55	4	26
Somerset County	21817	Very high	2	133	12	91
	21821	Very high	2	71	0	0
	21822	Very high	1	195	3	23
	21838	Very high	0	0	1	8
	21851	Very high	5	145	11	85
	21853	Very high	4	174	18	138
	21871	Very high	0	0	3	22
St. Mary's County	20609	Very high	0	0	1	8
	20619	Medium	6	377	30	203
	20620	Very high	0	0	6	42
	20621	Very high	1	40	9	66
	20624	Low	0	0	4	26
	20628	Medium	1	22	2	10
	20634	Very high	5	193	20	130
	20636	Medium	5	153	26	179
	20650	Very high	5	135	24	150
	20653	Very high	9	266	51	316
	20656	Very high	1	40	0	0
	20659	High	7	215	90	622
	20667	Medium	1	40	3	23
	20680	High	1	40	3	22
	20684	High	0	0	3	23
	20687	Medium	0	0	1	8
	20690	High	1	40	0	0
	20692	Very high	0	0	9	54
Talbot County	21601	Very high	12	564	49	352
	21625	High	2	67	11	82
	21647	Very high	0	0	2	15
	21662	Medium	0	0	2	15
	21663	Very high	3	131	5	38
	21671	Medium	0	0	3	22
	21673	High	2	35	6	41
	21676	High	0	0	2	15
	21679	Very high	1	40	1	6
Washington County	21711	Very high	0	0	2	13
	21719	Very high	2	39	4	26
	21722	High	2	48	23	162
	21733	Low	0	0	1	8
	21740	Very high	28	1,293	175	1,232
	21742	High	11	899	68	478
	21750	Very high	2	38	14	101
	21756	High	1	50	9	63
	21767	Very high	1	30	4	31
	21779	Very high	0	0	3	22
	21782	High	1	45	8	61
	21795	High	5	248	21	152

County	Zip Code	Concentration of Low-Income Individuals	Centers	Center slots	Homes	Home slots
Wicomico County	21801	Very high	37	2,173	100	711
	21826	Very high	5	136	20	152
	21830	High	1	20	13	89
	21837	Very high	1	40	12	89
	21849	Very high	1	30	12	34
	21850	Very high	2	78	6	46
	21856	Very high	0	0	1	8
	21874	Very high	1	20	5	36
	21875	Very high	2	70	10	73
Worcester County	21811	Very high	7	385	31	214
	21813	High	1	20	4	27
	21841	Very high	1	40	0	0
	21842	Very high	6	200	5	32
	21863	Very high	4	130	13	99
	21864	Very high	1	60	1	6
	21872	Very high	1	16	1	8

Note: Zip code concentrations of low-income individuals are based on the 1990 U.S. census. Zip codes that span counties appear in the listings for both counties. Complete information for the following Mayland zip codes was not available: 20627, 20635, 20718, 20886, 20892, 20899, 21075, 21077, 21703, and 21705.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR CHILDREN IN POVERTY

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